PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,867.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Nov.	OCEANA	16810	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10,986	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,712
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1765
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10940
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10612	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for the above, calling on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	8388	W. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	4363	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MANTINEA	8130	J. Thwaites	8th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	8130	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
HERMOSA	5719	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SONYA	...	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	8388	W. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Subsidiary Steamers of the regular lines of rates from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 1st Nov.	11 a.m.	P.D. & G.M. *
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 4th Nov.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 5th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomere, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 1st Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrola, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 8th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnon	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb. "
ERYTHREA	6,385	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riquier	9th Nov. 1909,
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	23rd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Act. Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 703: and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent,
No. 59 Hornby Road.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS,
TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,126,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 563,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 563,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore,
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 854 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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PLAIN OR **COMPLICATED.**

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Jewelers, Watchmakers and Clockmakers.

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DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
Merchants and Contractors,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Importers of ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN Oilmanstores, and Provisions from 1st Class Houses.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheese, always in stock throughout the year.

Pure Italian OLIVE OIL, 1st quality and Genuine from LUCCA.

Pure Italian Wine Vinegar unadulterated, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and Soup Pastes the first House in India for quality and freshness as the supply we receive monthly.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS throughout the year.

Italian CHESTNUTS, MUSCATEL-RAISINS, and NAPLES' FIGS in Xmas season only.

Wines, Liqueurs, etc., from the First Houses of ITALY, FRANCE, and PORTUGAL.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, Wine (genuine), at Rs. 10 per dozen bottles much in demand.

Price List on application free.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.

FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

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Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, **BOMBAY.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & Co., LTD,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MIMALAYA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at K. Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SMART, RELIABLE BILL COLLECTOR, quick and ready in his work. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. For terms, etc., apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

ELECTORAL ROLL OF MAHOMEDAN FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

THOSE MAHOMEDAN FIRMS paying Income Tax on an income of Rs. 2,000 or over who have not yet communicated to the undersigned the name of their representative for the purposes of the ELECTORAL ROLL are requested to do so AT ONCE.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

Town Hall, Bombay, 30 October, 1909.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

ONE WOODEN BOX, containing Clothing and Documents, and one Bundle bedding, belonging to one Raichal Alloo, booked under L. T. No. 2039 of 12-1-08 Rs., Ernakulam to Mangalore, are lying unclaimed at our Lost Property Depot, at Trichy Fort Station, at owner's sole risk. Unless delivery is effected, all charges due being paid, within one months from date hereof, they will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to defray expenses under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST
WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Bye-laws, it is hereby notified that Prince's Dock Warehouse No. 10 (known as Ralli's Warehouse) is, until further notice, set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original Bales and Cases and Metals.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 30th October, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
1. JIVAVAHOO, widow ... ...
2. SAKERVAHOO, widow ... ...
3. LAXMIVAHOO, widow ... ... } *Defendants.*
4. DEWJI DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI ... ...

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1909, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1909, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October to 8th November, 1909, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
D. MORRIS,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

LAST 2 NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!!
MONDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.
OUR MISS GIBBS.
TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
This Season's Great Success,
"THE ARCADIANS."

Plan at S. ROSE & Co. Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMOTOGRAPH.
OPEN NIGHTLY.
THE
PREMIER ENTERTAINMENT
OF BOMBAY.
THE LATEST CATCH-PHRASE,
"SEE YOU AT THE EXCELSIOR."
PICTURES TO AMUSE YOU.
PICTURES TO INSTRUCT YOU.
THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD
Placed before you nightly.

In our opening programme we are showing Latham's second attempt to fly the Channel. View of Bombay taken specially for the Excelsior. Come and see yourself.

A place to spend a pleasant hour after dinner in the dainty al-fresco gardens together with delightful music by a popular band.

OUR PICTURES
are absolutely
FREE FROM FICKERING.
THOUSANDS OF FEET OF
NEW FILMS.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW.
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
THE "EXCELSIOR" BAND,
late of "Green's" Restaurant.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION:
Next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
HUNTLY BLEND,
and take no other
TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and of all DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Requirements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 169, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also Complete Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Discount—Interest—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOUND.—On Friday, FOX TERRIER. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 8885, care of this Paper.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—COMMENCING MONDAY, 1st November only, for 10 days. CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 8. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-STOREY HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, and is in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 559, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST.—In Church Gate Street, 6 p.m., 29th October. Small slender FOX TERRIER, FEMALE PUPPY, tan head and spots, the rest white. Had a collar with her name "Shella," on a brass plate. Whoever brings her to A. J. Evans, 3, Church Gate Street, will be rewarded.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, a PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. Temporary Post till middle July 1910. Pay Rs. 500. High qualifications necessary. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Roorkee.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VERY RARE SIAMESE STAMPS for SALE. Apply for particulars personally or by letter to J. K. WADIA, Mehta Buildings, Khetwady Main Road.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 169, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion, "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, iron safes, glass door large cupboards, a collection of 50 handsome pictures in rich gilt frames, suitable for Hall decoration, 1 cottage piano by Grinson, 1 large harmonium by Gilbert Bauer, about 90 books on medicines, veterinary book-keeping, cookery, etc., 4 glass show cases for shops.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.), under instructions from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. F. W. Hudson, J. J. Rodgers, and others, the following articles, viz., 1 gold curb chain, 1 plain gold ring, 1 gold hunting chronograph Watch by Dent, 9 cases Kino dye, about 460 German cartridges.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, near Carnac Bunder Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st November, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land:—

Plot 3, on the New 40-ft. Road (Old Jambli Street).
Plot No. 1A: 2A: 3A: 4A: 5A: 6A the New 50-ft. and 40-ft. Road.
Plot No. 7A: 8A: 9A: 10A: 11A: 12A: on the New Road No. 5 and No. 4.

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Plot case No. 352—353: 353—354, Sarang Street (Bhoosari Mohola.)

Full particulars, Auction conditions, and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PEARLS AND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of Marwadi Kanji Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Sha Nemchand Tarachand,

1 pearl about 12 chows.
1 packet 28 pearls about 40 chows.
1 packet 28 pearls about 28 chows.
1 pearl about 15 chows.
1 pearl about 9 chows.
1 packet 8 pearls about 8 chows.
1 packet 13 pearls about 25 chows.
1 pearl about 7 chows.
2 pearls about 11 chows.
1 packet 8 pearls about 22 chows.
1 pearl.

On account of the consernes.

1 old enamelled brooch set with diamonds.
1 old brooch set with pearls, ruby and pearls.
1 packet 25 pearls.
1 Brazilian diamond gipsy ring.
1 Brazilian diamond earing.
1 diamond and ruby rose ring.
1 diamond and pearl turquoise ring.
1 brilliant ring.
1 diamond and emerald ring.
1 diamond and ruby ring.
1 diamond hoop-ring.
1 pair diamond and ruby eardrops.
1 pair brilliant ear-drops.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, etc., at 1, Carnegie Road, Marine Lines.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at his residence at 1 Carnegie Road, Marine Lines, the valuable furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, and other property of Captain H. E. P. Nash (Royal Scots), consisting of drawingroom suite of 10 pieces silk-lined chesterfield sofas, cabinets, marble-top tables and teapoys, occasional chairs, chiffoniers, one ebonized upright Piano by S. Rose and Co., Singapore cane chairs, dining table, (sliding) large sideboard, cloth and hanging presses, almyrah, chest of drawers, old black-wood wardrobe, iron and brass bedsteads, marble top washband tables, revolving top office table, bookcase, typewriter, old China vases, old bronze vases, marble clocks, English Jardiniers with brass pots and table and wall ornament figures, Persian carpets, lamps, rich crockery and glassware, plateaware, refrigerator, medicine chest, bead chicks, a collection of books, plants, utensils, etc.

The goods will be on view. Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers or the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 559, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anjung-Hsien	Lioyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fungtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Kaugkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St.,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Stripe Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
215, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
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TO BE LET.

EXTENSIVE LARGE BUNGALOW, with spacious Garden, Well, Stabling, &c., for the coming visit of the Viceroy, specially suited for a Maharaja or a Nawab.
Apply Box No. 3590, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME at once. The property of Captain T. S. NOVIS, I.M.S. A pair of Chestnut Waler Mares, 15 hands, aged 9 and 10 years respectively. Go well in double or single harness. Believed sound. Cost Rs. 1,800 four years ago. Price Rs. 700. Apply
THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews,
Bombay.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN CHIEF CLERK for the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway. Must have worked in a Locomotive Office and be thoroughly competent. Pay Rs. 225—300. Apply—
LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT,
N.-W. Ry., Lahore.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR
YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.
Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
Prices and full Particulars on Application.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of UNCLAIMED Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Ry Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 53 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st November, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat, cottonseed and toor in bags, bale of twist, cases of quinanstores, and tea, bundles of iron bars, and flats, and iron sheets, boxes of luggage, case of cotton, bundles of cloth, box of slate, drum of soapnuts, casks of S. oil, bundles of hemp, boxes of bedding, empty casks, box of bangles, hardware, glass sheets, and silver gold papers, stones, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Gowalia Tank, with large Pieces of Vacant Land.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 755 of 1905.

Manekbai, widow and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Rapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others ... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July, 1907, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, by Order of the Commissioner, High Court, in four lots, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November 1909, at the hour of 3-30 in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest

NOTICE.

ON and from this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, NELLIE REID MORRISON.

EDWARD WILLIAMS MORRISON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 29TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 30TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 1/2		1/16
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/8		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4		3/16
Silver in New York	50 1/4		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22 1/2		1
do. do. do. Berlin,...	20·47	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York,	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	Since	21st inst.
do Short London Bills	4 5/8	un	chgd
3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills	4 1/8	un	chgd
6 months' sight,...			
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 7/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9 1/4	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England..... £156,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate), 1s. 3 7-8d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

Bills on Madras, Rs. 2,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000
Gold to ,, ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Dull, steady.
Futures ... ... Strong.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Strong.
Total Sales 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports 14,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·71—94
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 2-8+3-16
*Called 4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·60	7·55	7·55	7·57
+02	+02	+02	+02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·53	7·59	7·60	7·61	7·60
+02	+02	+02	+02	+01

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 75,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 74,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 52,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—14 35+10
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·67+24 } Advanced on bull support and short covering mutilated.
Do. do. March 14·82+24 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—Mutilated.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·63+21
Do. do. Mar. 14·95+20
Closing Tone of Spot—Mutilated.
Cotton Stock in London—7460

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... ... d. 5 9-16
F.G.F. Tinnevelly C.I.F. Liverpool —Sellers, ... d. 6 14-32
Months November—December.
Oomrawtie Ginned—O. I. F.—London ... ... d. 5 3-9

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.,—42—Nov.-Dec.—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—37 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russa 62¼lbs.—No Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38—Dec.-Jan.—Done—Firmer.
Victorian.—No quotation.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—42 1-4—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—50—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-8 unchgd.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

RUBBER :—

Para Rubber—9s. 2d.—Sellers

METALS :—

Copper Braziers £87 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 5 15-16d.

TIN PLATES :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool... £ 0 0 0
Saw Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp... ... ... £ 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 4 F. O. B. Liverpool... £11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 7 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [30TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
41 Bars Silver ...	73,534	London	Comptoir National Bank
27 Bars Silver ...	1,46,330	do	Comptoir National Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	2,150	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Box Rupees ...	2,000	Bhavnagar	M Darsee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	38	38,139
B. B. & C. I. Railway	47	55,111

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 20th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Being mail day there has not been much new business offered. Bank selling rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for T. T. but 1s. 4 31-32d. on demand was available only for next week's mail. Credits were steady at 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 months' sight for near delivery with bills scarce. January-February private demand was placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	127 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 1-2 ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement. In the earlier part of the day there was very little doing but in the afternoon the tone became brisk and quotations advanced 1-8 with a moderate business passing. The second settlement opened at 94 1-4 and advanced to 94 5-16 at the close. The Calcutta market opened with buyers at 94 7-16 ready and 94 5-16 for delivery forward in 3 month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-12
1st Settlement	,,	94-9
2nd Settlement	,,	94-5

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Friday fell 3-16 to 23 1-8 ready and 23 1-4 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 3-8 down at 50 1-4. Locally the market opened at 58 3-16 ex-duty and is unchanged and quiet at the close. Forward rates are steady as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Yesterday at the close the market was easier and prices gave way all round, particularly for Bengals. This morning, however, prices recovered the drop of yesterday on receipt of the advice of a further rise in America, and in some cases rates were quoted even higher. Later on owing to the demand being limited prices were easier and at Colaba only a small business was reported, the market closing quiet as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	300	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	278 1-4 ,,	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	257	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	257	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	251-2	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	251-2	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	249	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	230-1	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	249	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	230	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	232	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	238	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	209 1-2	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	269	Apl.-May ,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	279	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm,
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 37,800 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·66	7·61	7·61	7·63
+05	+05	+05	+05
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June-July
7·61	7·65	7·66	7·66	7·65
+05	+06	+05	+05	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 14 0	B.T.
April-May	,,	9 0 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	6 10 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow ,, ...	,,	7 1 0	,,
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 4 0	,,
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7 3 6	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	45 0 0	
White Khandeish	,,	42 0 0	
Black Katni	,,	39 3 0	
Red Khandwa... ...	,,	42 3 0	

Tone.—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

November	Rs.	9 3 0	B.T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	33 0 0	
November	,,	6 11 0	B.T.
Apl.-May	,,	6 6 0	,,

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0	
Dec.-Jan.	,,	22 3 0	

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	39 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

November	,,	6 3 0	B.T.

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT :—

The market is steadier and prices are higher for ready.

We quote :—

White Delhi, November ...	Rs.	6 0 0	R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	,,	5 7 0	,,
Soft red	,,	5 6 6	,,

YARNS.

The market is firm and business is reported in 10's at 6 3-8 to 6 1-2 annas.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1492 1-2
India		69
Indian Specie		55 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...		11
Mills :—		
David		415
Khattau Makanji		739
Manockji Petit		3,139
Swan Mills		257 1-2
Presses :—		
Indian Cotton		140
New Berar		580
New Mofussil		300
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co		135
Bamanjee Manganese		19
Bombay E, S, & T. Co, Preference		152
Railways :—		
Tapti-Valley		437 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,356	bales.
Wheat	5,062	cwts.
Linseed	1,657	,,
Rapeseed	1,402	,,
Gingellyseed	3,542	,,
Poppyseed...	12	,,
Groundnuts	286	,,
Castorseed	6,852	,,
Rice	12,553	,,
Myrabolams	131	,,
Cottonseed	7,951	,,
Mowraseed	103	,,
Gram	1,297	,,
Joowar	550	,,
Maize	1,444	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 30.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols.....	82 7/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 7/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 1/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York	50		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48	·01	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 o/o	since	21st instant.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.....	5 1/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 7/8	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	5	1/8	
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/9 1/4	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 30,000
Gold to ,, ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet firm.
Futures ... ... Firm.
East Indian ... ... Firm.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales, a
Imports ... ... 37,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·89+18
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 11 9-16+3-13

Sales increased yesterday by 7,000 bales, a 4,000 called,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·65	7·60	7·67	7·68
+06	+10	+14	+11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
7·70	7·71	7·72	7·71	7·69
+12	+12	+12	+10	+09

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...63,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ...13,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ...38,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—15·05+20

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·78+11 } Advanced on favourable cables and on Southern buying of futures in the local market,
Do. do. Mar. 14·94+13 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—14 7-16+1-4
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·70+07
Do. do. Mar. 15·02+07

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	3,580,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	71,000
,, Quantity in Sight	3,760,000(?)
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	617,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain ...	137,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	189,000
Week's Exports to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	861,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	516,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	53,000	Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	1,000	,,
,, Sold for Exportation	2,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	66,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	3,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	114,000	,,
,, Stock	672,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	400	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	nil.	
,, Sold for Exportation	nil.	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,400	,,
,, Actual Exports	nil.	
,, Week's Imports	2,000	,,
,, Stocks	5,000	,,
Afloat American	380,000	,,
,, Indian	7,000	,,

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—40 1-4—Nov.-Dec.—Liverpool—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe,—62lbs.—No Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore—42 1-2 Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 59 1-2—Oct.-November Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—56 7-8—Oct.-Nov.—H. A. D.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 6 3-4d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 9s. 2d.—Value.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th Oct., 1909, as compared with the statement of 18th Oct. 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 18. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct. 25. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,47,62,714	10	11	1,43,65,370	7	3
Other Deposits, &c	17,37,35,714	8	4	17,39,36,214	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,59,962	10	3	4,01,349	15	9
Sundries	12,64,316	12	0	12,35,876	0	3
Rs ..	22,71,02,708	9	6	22,67,29,310	7	6
Assets.						
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,81,26,974	0	0	2,80,78,926	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	62,41,383	0	0	62,40,893	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,52,58,638	2	3	3,61,37,774	1	9
Bills discounted, &c	4,72,32,868	0	11	4,76,67,899	10	3
Balances with other Banks ...	2,74,54,680	1	5	2,76,06,648	11	3
Bullion	23,97,649	1	2	25,99,702	14	5
Dead Stock.....	3,830	12	0	3,830	12	0
Stamps	20,69,510	15	9	20,79,916	1	0
Sundries	14,253	7	1	13,776	0	11
	1,89,382	13	5	1,90,725	6	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	14,89,89,170	6	0	15,06,19,597	10	2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,81,13,538	3	6	7,61,09,712	13	4
	22,71,02,708	9	6	22,67,29,310	7	6

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,85,185	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	11,82,030	Decrease.
Other Deposits	2,10,500	Increase.
Post Bills.....	1,58,613	Decrease.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	48,533	Decrease.
Loans	8,79,136	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.....	4,24,531	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,61,969	do.
Cash at Head Office	26,43,805	do.
Cash at Branches	46,47,630	Decrease.

Percentage 40·07.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for SIX lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CLEARY—October 31, at his residence, Colaba Point, William Patrick Cleary, aged 45 years. R. I. P. Deeply mourned by his wife and large family. Funeral arrives Sewree Cemetery at 8 a.m. this day.

PUNJAB.

BIRTH.

LATIFI—October 26, at Hoshiarpur, Panjab, the wife of Mr. A. Latifi, I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—October 18, at Messrs. Mohr Bros. Bassein, the wife of T. C. Davidson, of a son.

DOBSON—October 23, at Bhagalpur, the wife of C. F. G. Dobson, of a daughter.

McCREA—October 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. H. McCrea, of a son.

MILNE—October 25, in Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Milne, a son, (still born).

WALTERS—October 17, at No. 20, 41st Street, Rangoon, the wife of W. Walters, Customs service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DEPENHA—AVIETICK—October 18, at St. Michael's R. C. Church, Poona, by Rev. Fr. Daniel assisted by Rev. Fr. Monrlanne, Charles Edward dePenha of Thairawaddy to Maud, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Avietick, of Poona.

DEATHS.

BROWN—October 27, at the General Hospital, Madras, Edwin Ebenezer (Ebbie), second son of the late George Brown, of Rishton and Co., Cooncor.

ELLIS—October 19, at Thairawaddy, Cyril Harold, the dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ellis, aged two months and three days.

FITZSIMONS—October 16, at Rangoon, Gwendoline Coral, the beloved infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Geo. Fitzsimons, aged 1 month and 9 days.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The High Court re-opens Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Three shows ; 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Bandmann's Opera Company, "Our Miss Gibbs," Empire Theatre.

Sun rises 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 1-29m., 1-19s. ; Low water, 7-20m., 7-16s.

Maxim : "Much would have all and lost all."—OLD PROVERB.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 2.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Arcadians," Empire Theatre. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 6m. ; High water, 2-17m., 2-5s. ; Low water, 8-12m., 8-0s.

Wednesday, November 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-40 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 3-0m, 2-57s.; Low water, 9-1[illegible]m, 9-[illegible]s.

Thursday, November 4.—Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 4-9m, 4-3s; Low water, 10-51m, 9-45s.

Friday, November 5.—Bombay University Senate. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 5-22m, 5-34s.; Low water, 0-29s, 11-22s.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CORPORATION.—Mr. Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, a son of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., will stand as a candidate for the Byculla Ward at the general municipal elections next year.

THE HEAD OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, having returned from long leave to Europe, resumed charge of his office on Saturday last.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on the evening of Thursday the 18th inst., to have the honour of meeting His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto during their expected visit to Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Takasaki Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow, the 2nd November. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New General Post Office at 8 a.m., the same day.

FOUND FLOATING IN A WELL.—On Saturday, morning, the dead body of one Laxman Pandu, a Hindu labourer, aged 25, was recovered from a tank attached to the Mahadeo Temple at Worli Pakadi Road. On Friday evening the deceased told some body that he was going to the tank to wash his feet. As the deceased was rather long in returning, the person went to the tank and was only just in time to see him rise the last time to the surface of the water. The dead body was subsequently recovered from the well.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW BOMBAY COUNCIL.—On behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, son of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, has come forward as a candidate for the reformed Bombay Council. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, second son of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., is also a candidate for the honour. Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, a son of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., is a candidate for the honour on behalf of the general Mahomedan Community, in exercise of the privilege granted to them.

ANNIVERSARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—The eightieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Hormusji Bomonji Wadia fire-temple was observed as a holiday on Friday last by most of the Parsi inhabitants. Grand thanksgiving ceremonies were performed with much solemnity under the superintendence of Shums-ul-Ulma Dastur Dorab Peshotan Sanjana and Naik Dastur Rustamji Edulji Sanjana ; and at their close Dastur Dorab delivered a characteristic discourse, praying for the success and prosperity to the benign British Government.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahratta will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Manhattan Beach	.....Sousa
Overture.....The Empress	.....King
Valse .....Amour Passager	.....Zuineta
Selection .....The Belle of New York...	Kerker
Intermezzo.....Borghild's Dreana	.....Greig
Two-Steps .....Clorinda	.....Ring

OVERBALANCED HIMSELF.—On Friday a boy named Wasant Babooji, aged 12, was playing along with two other boys, at the side of a well in Gaiwadi off Girgaon Road, when they made up their mind to get into the recesses inside the well. After getting into the recess, Wasant dropped a picture he had in his hand into the well and tried to recover it by getting on to a beam which is placed across the well. In stooping over to pick it up he overbalanced himself and fell into the water. The other two boys raised an alarm, but when Wasant was got out it was found that life was extinct.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry touching the death of Karrisang Purgbasing, a Purdesee, aged about 30, who was found dead on a loft in his buffalo stable in Panjrapole Lane on the morning of the 18th ultimo, Shivram Juggonath, a casteman of the deceased, said that on the evening of the 17th instant the deceased told him that he had a quarrel with a Mahomedan while at the milking place and that he was feeling unwell. Witness and another man helped him to the loft where he usually slept. The next morning he was found dead, Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post mortem examination of the body said that he noticed no marks of injury on the body. There were no signs of acute disease anywhere except some inflammation of the stomach, but he did not think it was sufficient to cause death. Witness was unable to say what was the cause of death, but it was not due to any violence. The viscera of the deceased were sent to the Chemical Analyser, who detected no poison. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead in his sleeping place, but under what circumstances his death was caused there was no evidence to show.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

Charged with Perjury.

On Saturday, at Thana, on the criminal side before Mr. S. S. Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge, arguments were heard in the rule calling upon Rajaram Tukaram, Vice-President of the Bandra Municipality, and Sadashiv Ganesh, late Police Constable, to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under Sections 193 and 195 of the Indian Penal Code for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, Advocate, instructed by Mr. V. G. Deshpande, appeared for Mr. Rajaram and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Sadashiv to show cause. No. 1 appeared in support of the rule.

The matter arose from a revenue suit filed against Mr. Rajaram by Mr. Chhabildass Lalloobhai. In that suit, Mr. Rajaram and Sadashiv had given evidence, which was held to be a deliberate falsehood by the learned Judge in deciding that suit, After the decision of that suit, Mr. Chhabildass applied for sanction to prosecute both Mr. Rajaram and Sadashiv and his Honour granted a rule against them both.

Mr. Koyaji, in stating the case, said that the questions to be decided by his Honour were whether the evidence given by his client was false, and whether Mr. Rajaram knew at the time of giving his evidence that it was false. His submission was that neither the evidence given by his client was false nor did his client know it to be false.

Counsel then proceeded to comment on the evidence in the suit and said he regretted very much that when the matter was decided, the facts had not been clearly brought to the notice of his Honour. After relating the facts in the revenue suit, Mr. Koyaji contended that there had been a dispute about the ownership of the land which was the subject matter of the present charge, and when his client made the statement before the Court he had that dispute in his mind. He contended that it must be shown at first that the statement made was false and that his client knew it to be false.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Koyaji said that he did not admit that the statements made by his client were false. He argued that the Court should see whether the statements were not reconcilable. He submitted that the story about which his client had given evidence was thirteen years old and at that time he was hardly out of his teens. There had been a certain impression created on the mind of his client, and at the time of giving his evidence, his client had that impression fresh in his mind. He was then solely relying on his memory. He submitted that even if the evidence was false, it was not intentionally so, which could be seen from the bona fide conduct of his client.

Counsel then observed that certain evidence in that suit had been wrongly admitted and argued that the evidence could not be taken into consideration at the time of granting sanction for prosecution on a charge of perjury. He submitted that his client's case had stood unconverted.

The Court : There is the evidence of another witness to the contrary.

Mr. Koyaji submitted that even if there was the evidence of one witness against him, it was oath against oath. The learned counsel then cited several cases with regard to the principle for granting sanction in such cases.

Mr. Rao then addressed the Court on behalf of his client and said that his client had modified his statements in cross-examination. He also supported Mr. Koyaji in the general remarks about the admissibility of evidence and law.

His Honour reserved judgment.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED DESERTERS.

Inspector Morris brought up two privates of the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, named John Mathieson and Keith Covie, on a charge of having deserted their Regiment. Inspector Morris said that he found the accused near the Town Hall on Friday at 12-30 noon.

The first accused said that he deserted the Regiment about two days ago. He joined the Regiment in 1897. The second accused said that he had been in the Regiment for the last three years.

His Worship ordered the accused to be handed over to the Military Authorities.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Hassan charged Mr. Tyebali Sulemanji, a Bohra, with criminal breach of trust in respect of five sums amounting to Rs. 420. Mr. Kapad

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nurani, 3,870 tons, Captain J. Clingan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Major and Mrs. T. C. Watson and three deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's extra steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellin sailed on Sunday for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Mantua 5,905 tons Captain F. W. Vibert, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo 2,760 tons, Captain T. Croft, sailed on Sunday for Hull via Karachi with a general on the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Africa 2,565 tons Captain G. Raicich will sail to-day for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain T. B. Whitehead, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain T. S. Grey, sailed on Sunday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 593 pilgrims.

THE steamer Zoroaster 2,376 tons, Captain F. Wickham R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs J. E. T. Johnstone, S. M. Powell, Hechinger Lockyer, Mrs. Tenant, Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. Baldwin, Lieut. Auret, 8 natives and 182 deck.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H Manley arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc. with a general cargo, 8 cases opium, 173 horses and 6 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Birkhall 2,731 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport with a cargo of coal and 1 passenger.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nawab 2,041 tons, Captain G. Park, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE steamer Mazagon 3,279 tons, Captain R. W. G. Lowe arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 30.

Ardamont	2248 Watson	
Britannia	1969 Halse	Bo & H S & Co
Delta	4780 Snow	Shanghai 25-10 P & O Co
Gerd	751 Andresen	F F Campbell & Co
Kasara	505 Elton	M M & Co
Marven	2272 Saunders	A C A S Jamal
Oolobaria	3477 Goss	M M & Co
Querimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co
Quilos	4942 Anderson	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2566 Webb	B & P S N Co
Ballt	1145	Bo & H S N Co
Shah Navaz	2622 Denison	B & H S N Co
Springburn	3176 Crosthwaite	W & Graham & Co
Wistow Hall	2139 Maria	W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia	2339 Gordon	A Yale
Zoroaster	2376 Wickham	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
& R City of Athens	3571	...Knout	...Liverpool via Karachi	6-11	K Nixon & Co
H Naseri	912	Lelficire	P Gulf	2-11	B & P S N Co Ld
K Siberien	3127	De Lorne	... Jeddah	10-11	B & P S N Co
N Trantenfels	2992	Kocken	...Hamburg via Karachi	2-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Blakemoor	2108	Knot	Dunkirk	6-11	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Ula	3426	Hodgson	Calcutta	2-11 M M & Co
2	Castalia	1081	Hamilton	Liverpool	10-11 W & A Graham & Co
5	Moorgate	2451	Harland	Dunkirk	2-11 J Mackintosh & Co
7	Africa	2565	Raicich	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
10 & 11	Takasaki Maru	2943	Mcoker	Kobe	2-11 N Y Kafaha
9	Oceana	3507	Bide	London	6-11 P & O Co
16	Shah Ameer	1921	Piget	Jeddah	4-11 B & H S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri .....829 Fakeera .....Repairing ...B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct. 28
	Zoroaster s	Wickham	Calcutta, Oct. 16
	Nawab s	Park	Calcutta, Oct. 8
31	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta, Oct 26
	Himalaya s	Spicer	S'ghai, Oct 12
	Dumra s	Manley	Busreh Oct 23
	Birkhall s	Jones	Newport, Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Somali	Greive	Zanzibar, &c
	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta, &c
	Mantua s	Vibert	London
31	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Hidalgo s	Croft	Hall via Karachi
	Haidaris	Grey	Jedah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Africa, Raicich for Trieste &c.
" Goalpara, Whitehead for Basreh &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Athens, for Liverpool &c.
" Ula for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, left Trieste on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 18th November. The same Co's. steamer Moravia, left Trieste on the 28th instant, and is due here on the 23rd Nov.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Deo Balduino, from Genoa, left Aden on the 29th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of 4th November.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
25	Pentakota	Negapatam
25	Fara	Rangoon
25	Umlazi	Natal

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 30.

FOR LONDON.

Oceanna s—234 cwts condiments, Manoskji Peonjiaji and Sons; 156 casks skins and 74 cases bristles, Nizamuddin and Co; 35 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 2 coils hemp ropes, E Spinner and Co; 4 bales carpets, S Megji; 2,321 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3,556 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—36 casks skins, E N Stein.

FOR HAVRE.

Moorgate s—36 bales hemp E Osmersey; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 pot rosa oil, Eugene Maffri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—43 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blackmoor s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 890 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann; 575 cwts tillseed, G Khetsey.

Trantenfels s—7,110 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy; 50 bales wool, D Nagji.

FOR HONKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—125 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, and 175 cwts flesh manure, K N Meani.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—95 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 25 cwts kimmies, D K Shroff.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—75 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 1 1909.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

IT needed some strength of mind to publish the Report of the Committee, appointed in April, 1907, by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, then Prime Minister, to consider the organisation of a School of Oriental Studies in London, for the Report has shown how little has hitherto been done in England in comparison with what Continental countries have achieved. Five experts, conversant with Oriental literature and rich in the experience that residence among Oriental peoples confers, formed the Committee. The points for consideration were, roughly, the grants at present made for Oriental study, how these could be applied and augmented for the establishment of a School for Oriental Languages in London and finally what recognition in the shape of certificates, diplomas or degrees should be given for attested knowledge in Eastern tongues. The evidence of the seventy-three witnesses—some of them eminent professors from Continental colleges of the kind now to be founded in London—showed that France, Germany Austria-Hungary and Holland take Oriental studies more seriously than England who holds away over many more millions of Orientals than any of these Powers. Berlin spends £10,000 yearly on the teaching of living Eastern languages, maintaining 42 teachers; Paris finds twenty-six sufficient; the Oriental budget there being £7,000, The cost to London is infinitesimal amounting to less than £1,300 yearly, although a gallant attempt to teach 30 Oriental languages is made by 25 teachers. Each professor's share of this sum is ludicrous, when we consider the cost and labour of acquiring a competent knowledge of even one Oriental language. Needless to say the teachers, eminent scholars though some of them be, depend for maintenance on other sources. It is no wonder that the Committee, faced with proofs of the scanty provision made by England, the ruler of a great Oriental Empire, for equipping her sons with some knowledge of Oriental tongues before they go to work in the East, should have unanimously agreed that the need for their preliminary training in Eastern languages, history, religion and customs, was imperative. The Committee holds that this training should be accorded not only to civilians and other Government servants, but in response to the representations of the great commercial and banking interest connected with the East, to all those men and women whose calling takes them into Oriental countries.

The advantage of this preliminary training was attested by many witnesses. Lord Cromer, out of his varied experience, urged that a language only "picked up" after going out to the East, is apt to be of a kind that causes the speaker to be looked down on by the educated and cultured people of the country." Others spoke of the obstacles to learning Oriental languages on the spot, how young Britons shut themselves off from Indians trying to live the very same life they led at home. Sir E. Satow showed that in China there is even a prejudice against Englishman learning Chinese. It is disconcerting to read that the knowledge of Indian languages possessed by the Indian Civilian is less than it was 25 years ago, and less than it ought te be, because of the reduction from two years to one of the period of compulsory study, of the increase in official work, and in the number of English-speaking Indians, official and other. Major H. D. de Pree, delegated by the War Office to give evidence before the Committee, condemns the present system on which officers study Chinese and Japanese and is certain that the proposed school will do the work far better. The Admiralty delegate was quite as eager for preliminary training, and so were officials with Colonial experience. As might be expected in a commercial country, the language question, in its relation to success in trade, was carefully threshed out, and as usual the growing advantages gained by German commercial interests were dwelt on and attributed to the greater knowledge Germans possess of Oriental languages, compared to Englishmen. In the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia, Mr. Lloyd-George found that Germans discard all European tongues and issue their trade circulars in Arabic or Hindustani, while the British keep resolutely to English or French. Familiarity with Arabic would be of solid advantage to British firms in the Sudan when competing with Greek and Levantine merchants. The encouragement of Oriental study in England from a purely scholarly point of view is held in the Report to be not only an important but a vital matter, as tending towards the spread of Western civilisation and culture, while strengthening our moral influence and intellectual prestige. All these considerations have led the Committee to decide that the serious and systematic study of Oriental languages must be begun at home and that to attain that end a greater Oriental School than exists in any other country be established in London.

This institution is to serve the needs of candidates for Government service abroad, of military and naval officers preparing for interpreterships, of commercial students, of scholars at work on Oriental literature, of natives of Eastern countries who desire to study another language, or their own literature, of medical students, especially women, intending to practise in the East, of missionaries, and, finally, of all the above when on on furlough. The idea is excellent and if the staff employed be really accomplished linguists, a thoroughly sound foundation should be laid on which students can build up later in the East and the Far East an intimate knowledge of the speech and through that of the thoughts and ideals of the different peoples among whom the lot of so many Englishmen is cast for the best part of their lives. The syllabus proposed for the London School of Oriental Languages is comprehensive. It includes 31 living and two classic languages the sociology of Eastern countries, their religions, history and every branch of their geography. The Committee remind the Government that the languages proposed to be taught in the London school, are spoken by 300 millions of human beings who are engaged in trade with Great Britain to no less an amount than £210,000,000, while the value of the imports and exports of their countries total £940,000,000 annually. These figures appeal to many more convincingly than any reference to the narrow-minded and supremely unwise policy of Englishmen ignoring, or being satisfied with a smattering of, the languages of the different races over whose distinies they are called to preside. They will justify the application to the taxpayer for the cost of carrying out this much-needed educational reform. The estimate is, the Committee avers, truly, a reasonable one, seeing the interests involved. It will mean an annual outlay of £12,725, an outlay that the House of Lords discussed in a sympathetic manner the day after the Report was issued and to which Lord Morley said the Treasury would contribute one-fourth. The staff proposed by the Committee will not be too numerous for the work to be done. One director, five full-time professors, nine readers, sixteen native assistants, a librarian and a secretary will fill the bill. It is suggested that the supreme governing body of the School should be the Senate of the University of London with a managing delegacy consisting of members chosen by the different important bodies interested in the work. An initial grant will be required to instal the School, and the Committee look hopefully to the Treasury, for that as well as for a contribution to the annual grant for students' fees will be low and cannot defray the necessary expense. Many useful suggestions are made for the testing of the knowledge imparted in this School, the need for which has been so suddenly realised. As it is never too late to mend, we may hope that this new departure will be frought with good and will be appreciated by the large class of persons for whose benefit it is to be inaugurated.

A SERVANT OF JOHN COMPANY.

BY the death of Mr. Robert Needham Cust there passes away one of the ever lessening number of officers who served the old "John Company." But though Mr. Cust was in his eighty ninth year he was by no means the oldest Civilian of the old Company. He just came to India in 1842, and of men who came out with him in that year there are still with us several, notably Mr. Walter Scott Seton Kerr, the only one now surviving, of the godsons of the great novelist and poet. But of men who came out even earlier, there are at least two who are still drawing their comfortable pension, Mr. G. D. Turnbull, a Civilian of 1839, and Mr. W. D. H. Fergusson who commenced his service in this country in 1836. The latter must be called the father of both the civil and military services, for since the death of General Raikes last March at 95, there is none older than him in either service. Mr. Cust's career in India was neither very long nor very distinguished. He retired early in 1868 after putting in only twenty-five years of service on a reduced pension, and rose no higher than to be Secretary to the Government of India. But his period of service fell on eventful and critical times, and he served under some of the ablest men that India has known. Within a few years of his arrival the first Sikh War was fought and he was present at the stubborn and bloody battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and entered Lahore when our army took it in 1846. He was one of the officers who helped the Lawrence brothers to govern the turbulent Sikhs and to set'le the Punjab. With John Lawrence he first came into contact in 1846 and was destined to close his career as Home Secretary when that great Civilian was Viceroy. In describing his first interview with him he enthusiastically says: "Here I learnt my first idea of the energetic order and the rapid execution which made up the sum total of good administration. Here I first knew the man who was my model, my friend and my master, till twenty years later I sat at his Council Board in Calcutta." In this latter clause he refers to his two years' term, 1864-66 as member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He was then also officiating as Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab under Sir Robert O'Montgomery the Lieutenant-Governor.

He passed nearly half his long life in retirement and distinguished himself by writing books and innumerable essays, chiefly on philological and religious subjects. In the affairs of the Royal Asiatic Society he took a great interest and was for a long time its Honorary Secretary as well as one of its Vice-Presidents. His special study was the subject of modern languages of India, Africa, Oceania and elsewhere, and he has published many books about them. Of his linguistic and oriental essays alone he has published seven volumes. He also took a very keen and active interest in missionary matters about which too he has written voluminously. He was intimately connected with the Church Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society. His essays on the prevailing methods of evangelization of the Non-Christian world published in 1894 contain a very candid and treanchant examination of modern missionary methods and valuable suggestions for their improvement. He describes himself on the title page as "an observer in the field, a member of committees, an all round reader of missionary literature in five European languages, and one whose heart and intellect have been devoted to the subject for fifty years, independent of Church, of denomination, of nationality." He wrote several articles containing his reminiscences of men and events in the India of his time in the *Calcutta Review* to which periodical he has contributed for above sixty years from its commencement. Ten years ago he published "A Life Memoir," a rather quaint autobiography in which important matters are jumbled up with trivial personal incidents. He was a very prolific author and in all published sixty separate works, from his early Eton Addresses to William IV in 1840 down to his autobiography published in 1899. Mr. Cust belonged to a noble family, being the grandson of the first Baron Brownlow, who got his peerage for the services of his father, Sir John Cust, as speaker of the House of Commons, from 1762 to his death in 1770, in succession to the famous speaker Onslow. The present Earl Brownlow is his second cousin. Sir Edward Cust, once very well known as the military historian of the eighteenth century, was his uncle. Mr. Lionel Cust, the present Director of the National Gallery and a great authority on art, is his nephew. Another nephew is Mr. Henry Cust, the late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who represented in the Conservative interest in the last Parliament the borough of Bermondsey which is just now attracting so much notice. Mr. Robert Cust came of a long-lived family; his father lived to be 81, his uncle Sir Edward Cust to be 84, and Earl Brownlow, his other uncle, to be 75. The joint lives of Robert Cust and his father measure 129 years, a long span for two lives.

THE RAVAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

THE year 1908 was a particularly unfortunate one in regard to many things, and now it appears that the number of persons in India killed by wild animals during that period was higher than in any of the previous four years, having risen from 1,916 in 1907 to 2,166 in 1908. The most noticeable feature is the large increase in the number of deaths attributed to tigers in Bengal, which reached the very high figure of 455, or one hundred more than in the previous year, while tigers, leopards and bears in the Central Provinces also were more aggressive, and elephants caused ten deaths. Next to Bengal in the number of deaths was Madras, which had one hundred and seventy deaths from tigers, of which one hundred and twenty-six were in the district of Vizagapatam, which would seem to be a big game hunter's paradise. In the past Ganjam had a very unenviable reputation as regards safety, but here the number of deaths from tigers declined from sixty-three to fifteen. In the Chanda district of the Central Provinces one tiger was responsible for nineteen deaths, but it has since been shot and so that class of mortality in the Provinces may be expected to decline to its normal which is about eighty to ninety. In contrast to the ravages of tigers and leopards, it is satisfactory to note, that the number of deaths from snakebite fell from 21,419 to 19,738, and it is worthy of note that the former figure are the lowest since 1897. Also the reduction was spread over all the Provinces, except Bombay and the Punjab, in the former of which the increase was seventy-seven. As is natural, Bengal contributes the largest number of deaths from snakebite, but the number there decreased in every part except Burdwan, where there was a very large increase from 999 to 1,178. The report issued on the mortality from the ravages of wild animals remarks that the success of the Lauder Brunton treatment is on the whole encouraging, although there is still uncertainty as to the identification of the species of snake in the majority of instances. Almost everywhere the number of cattle killed shows an increase which is largely due to the fact that the badness of the season made it necessary to go further afield for grazing. Of the dangerous animals killed a total of 17,926 was returned as compared with 15,711 in 1907 and of these 1,149 were tigers and 5,259 leopards. There is aourious variance between the numbers of victims and the number of tigers killed in various provinces for in several districts the latter very largely exceeding the former.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FERRER DISTURBANCES.

The Greek Princes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 16.

The execution of the Socialist Ferrer and the feeling it has caused throughout Europe has occupied attention this week. Besides his supposed complicity in the Barcelona outbreak Ferrer was especially obnoxious to the authorities, lay and clerical, and particularly the latter, as the leader in the lay school movement. About this movement much has been written, but there exists a considerable diversity of opinion. Ferrer's friends assert that the Modern Schools had done much to promote the cause of general education in Spain; while his clerical opponents declare that the teaching was atheistic and socialistic, if not anarchical. Before the accused was brought to trial a search was made at his house, and the text of a proclamation discovered, of which the authorities alleged that Ferrer was the author, and in which he wrote: "You are all agreed upon a revolution. We revolutionaries must devote ourselves to the cause, but we want 300 comrades ready, as we are to risk their necks to begin the movement in Madrid. We await a favourable opportunity, such as after a general strike or on the eve of Labour Day (May 1)." The proclamation also talked of putting to death high personages and the destruction of public buildings. Documents were also found, it is alleged, showing that the prisoner gave instructions to his adherents for the use of cipher codes, and begged them to let him know if they had supplies of arms, money and dynamite.

Ferrer was tried in the new prison at Barcelona by a court-martial consisting of a lieutenant-colonel as president and six captains. Senor Ferrer sat in fetters by the side of Senor Frio, his counsel. About 200 reporters and 250 of the general public were present. The proceedings occupied five hours. Witnesses were not called, but the proces verbal was read over at great length. According to the evidence therein, fifteen witnesses had deposed that Senor Ferrer began the disturbances in Premia and Masnon, and that he had been seen at the head of armed groups in Barcelona. The speech of the prosecuting counsel is described as temperate. Ferrer was defended by Senor Frio, a captain of Engineers, who maintained with much eloquence that Ferrer was made the victim of political animosity. He inveighed with great freedom against the reactionary Conservative classes, which had waged a war of calumny against Senor Ferrer, whom they hated because he had brought education down to the working men. In reply to the president, Ferrer who from the moment of his arrest had maintained great coolness, declared his innocence, and asserted that his only occupation of recent years had been in matters of education and culture. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death, and the Spanish Cabinet decided on Tuesday that "they saw no reason to recommend his Majesty to grant a pardon."

FERRER'S EXECUTION.

A person coming from Barcelona has furnished the following details of the execution of Senor Ferrer: "From the early hours of the morning I was on the boulevard situated at the foot of the Montjuich mountain, from where I could distinguish the fortress. It was still quite dark, and the workmen were only just beginning to stir, but nowhere were any preparations for the execution to be seen. Only a few soldiers were observed going towards the cantonment of the troops. I decided to go up to Montjuich, although I had been informed that the celebrated mountain was occupied by troops, and that no one was allowed to pass. Great was my astonishment, therefore, when I saw that there were no soldiers there. I was, therefore, able to approach right up to the fortress. There I found two other would-be spectators. A telegram from Madrid had brought the news that Ferrer would certainly be shot at six o'clock, and this explained their presence. It began to grow light, but the sunrise was obscured by heavy clouds. We were able to distinguish some sentinels posted round the ditch where the execution takes place. We then perceived three or four soldiers making a close search in the outer roads of the fortress, and carefully examining the bushes. At eight o'clock detachments of cavalry began to arrive. The cavalry then took up a position opposite the place of execution, and the general commanding the troops inspected the spot, I also noticed several policemen. At nine o'clock exactly the report of the volley of the firing-party was heard. The next moment Captain Galleron, Ferrer's counsel, was seen to come out of the prison door. He declared that the condemned man had made no confidential statement to him."

The "Matin" publishes the following account of the last hours of Senor Ferrer:—"The sentense of death delivered by the Court-martial was read to Senor Ferrer. The reading lasted from seven in the evening until a quarter to eight. Senor Ferrer listened to his sentence with a serenity which impressed even the judge. After the reading of his sentence Senor Ferrer begged the chaplain of the prison to leave as he had much to write. 'Your presence, which I greatly appreciate,' he said, 'would disturb me. I beg you, therefore, to leave me, and to excuse my apparent want of courtesy.' The priest replied that the regulations of the prison would not allow him to withdraw, adding, 'I will withdraw into a corner of the chapel and you will be able to write in perfect peace.' Very politely the condemned man insisted on his desire to be alone. The priest then consented to withdraw, but insisted upon visiting the condemned man every half hour. When the clerk had finished reading the sentence Senor Ferrer is reported to have said: 'I shall be shot, but you shall be killed afterwards.' The prisoner was then visited by a Jesuit and by a representative of the bishop, who spoke to him of the repose of his soul, and begged him to confess. Ferrer replied, 'Leave me to die in peace. I have my ideas, and I am as firm in my convictions as you are in yours. If you wish to argue we will talk, or otherwise you may go,' and he resumed the writing of his will, upon which he was engaged from ten o'clock in the evening until five o'clock in the morning. "In it he leaves several hundred thousand pesetas to his friend, Senor Villa Franca, and to his father. The rest of his property he leaves to his children, with a request that they shall not accept it, so that it may fall to two revolutionaries, who will carry on his work in the Modern School. After the departure of the notary, Ferrer remained alone until the arrival of his counsel. He slept not at all, and neither ate nor drank. When on his way to the place of execution he begged the Friars of Peace and Charity not to accompany him, and they left him at the edge of the moat. At the foot of the wall Ferrer asked to be shot with his face to the soldiers, and without a bandage over his eyes. He was forced to place a handkerchief over his eyes, however, being told that traitors were not allowed to be shot otherwise. The firing party consisted only of four men, and it is stated that Ferrer fell at the first shot with a cry. He affirmed his innocence to the last, and made no statement likely to compromise his friends."

THE GREEK PRINCES.

The debates on the illogical bill excluding the Royal Princes from military service, while recognising them as officers of the army, is waxing lively. Colonel Komondouros characterised it as not only unconstitutional, because it inflicted punishment without a crime, but as tantamount to a sentance of moral death. He therefore proposed an amendment to the effect that the Princes shall continue to serve in the army, being promoted according to the rules applicable to all officers, with the sole restriction that they shall not be appointed to posts imposing heavy responsibility. M. Dragoumis spoke next, in the same sense, adding that it would be an insult to commonsense if the Chamber, in addressing the King whom it wished to keep on the throne, said "We condemn your sons to this debasing humiliation, although they have committed no offence against the penal laws," for the prohibition to serve actively in the army amounts to a deprivation of the rights of citizenship. I dare not doubt that the Princes would refuse to brook such a humiliation, not only for twenty-four hours, but for twenty-four minutes. They would conclude that they had lost their fatherland, and would set out in quest of another. It is pure irony to allow them to sport gilded uniforms under such conditions. The uniforms would not differ from those we hold on the stake at comedies and farces.

At the close of M. Dragoumis's speech, which culminated in a second amendment similar to the first, the Premier aked the Chamber to vote the first reading, postponing the debates on the amendments to the second reading.

The ex-Premiers, M. Rhallis and M. Theotokis, who came prepared to express similar views, will speak at the next sitting, confronting the Cabinet with the alternatives either of accepting an amendment which runs counter to their own proposal or of suffering a decisive defeat.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

An interesting visitor was received in audience at Vienna on Thursday by the Emperor Francis Joseph in the person of Frau Marie Tropsch, the only surviving eye-witness of the attempt made on the Emperor's life on Feb. 18, 1853, by the tailor Libeny. It may be recalled that as Libeny tried to stab the monarch in the neck his knife slid down the military cravat of the Sovereign, who was only slightly injured. The assassin was at once seized by a butcher named Ettenreich. Frau Tropsch was at the time a mere school-girl, 12 years of age. As she happened to be passing just when the outrage had taken place, Ettenreich called on her to run for the police, which she did. As a result Libeny was at once arrested. The part she played in the affair has remained practically unknown to the general public until now when the Archduchess Isabella heard of it and learnt that the school-girl of that time was now in her 70th year. The Emperor when informed of the fact, summoned Frau Tropsch to the Palace where the old lady was invited by the monarch to relate all the minute details connected with the incident. The Emperor remarked that his own recollection of the event was rather hazy and that he now remembers only that he was much agitated at the moment at the attack. Frau Tropsch a typical Viennese lady remained a quarter of an hour with the Emperor who dismissed her very courteously. It is added that he made her a handsome present, the only recompense she ever received having been a small brooch presented to her by her schoolmistress over half a century ago.

MR. H. S. POLAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your evening contemporary's foot-note in its issue of the 9th instant, to the letter of Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, regretting among other things, its description of Mr. Henry S. L. Polak as a "paid agent", encourages me to address this letter to you.

You and contemporary says "we alluded to Mr. Polak as a paid agent and we have said we think none the worse of him for that. If, however, that gentleman looks upon this as affecting his status and he can assure us we are wrong, we are prepared to apologise to him." I hope that what follows will assure him that he is wrong and that he will apologise to the British Indians of the Transvaal, whom Mr. Polak represents, for the latter require no apology. The wrong, if any, has been done, has been done to those whom he represents.

Your contemporary says that it thinks none the worse of Mr. Polak even though he may be a paid agent, yet the tone of its leading article, which I have read and re-read, is undoubtedly calculated materially to discount Mr. Polak's efforts. I know him personally as a dear friend and brother. He came to the cause, embraced poverty and left the Assistant Editorship of a Johnnesburg weekly, which might ultimately have proved much to him if he had desired the good of this world. For over four years he received not a farthing from the funds of the British Indian community because he needed nothing. During all that time he was working for that community.

The struggle in the Transvaal has meant for Mr. Polak, as it has meant for many Indians, the deprivation of even the means or rather the opportunity of earning a livelihood. Since then, Mr. Polak, who gives every minute of his time to the struggle, has received enough for his bread and butter from the common fund. If I know him at all, supposing that the community have not sufficient fund to feed its workers, Mr. Polak would remain at his post, and if need be perish in the attempt to obtain justice for those whose cause he in common with many others espouses.

You do not know, nor do the Bombay public that ever since his marriage, Mr. Polak has given very little of his time to his wife, who, in order the better to enable her husband to perform his self-imposed duty has reconciled herself to a life of almost indefinitely prolonged separation.

I imagine that the term "paid agent" means an agent who names a price adequate to the work he does, and does that work well enough no doubt in many cases, but does it nevertheless for the money he receives, and not for the love of it. If a son in a joint family dying in the performance of his sonship may be described as a "paid agent", because he is clothed and fed out of the family funds, Mr. Polak is undoubtedly a "paid agent", but not till then.

If after a knowledge of the facts I have ventured to place before your contemporary it still considers Mr. Polak as a "paid agent", I am afraid that His colegates who might have been with him if they had not been imprisoned before their departure by General Smuts, must be described as "paid agents" because their passage and hotel expenses would have been found by the Indian community.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GHANDHI.

Westminster Palace Hotel, September 28.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER, K. C. I. E., the newly appointed Chief Secretary to Government, arrived at Madras on Friday evening from Calcutta, having been considerably delayed at Berhampore owing to the breaches of the line.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the fitting during 1910-1911 of 200 iron covered goods wagons on the Assam-Bengal railway with vacuum automatic brakes.

MR. CARLYLE, Secretary to the Revenue and Agriculture Department, left Simla on Saturday *en route* for Calcutta. Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster-General, starts on November 3rd, Mr. Beadon Beaut, Inspector-General of Forests, started yesterday on his cold weather tour. The camp office of the Inspector-General of Agriculture has already gone to Nagpur.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

THE NAVAL IMBROGLIO.

Demonstration by Rebels.

LIEUT. TYPALDOS DISAPPEARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Athens' telegrams report that the troops of the garrison have declared their willingness to obey their officers and carry out the orders of Government.

According to the Military League, Lieutenant Typaldos has demanded his appointment as Minister of Marine within 24 hours in order that he may himself control the reforms of the Navy, otherwise his torpedo-boats will attack the rest of the fleet, and so enable him to impose his will. The League believes that Typaldos is mad or is the tool of others.

LATER.

A telegram, despatched from Athens later than the above, says that the first shots of the revolution were fired this afternoon by the field batteries and torpedo-boats. The battle lasted twenty minutes after which negotiations were resumed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Despatches from Athens state that the battleships also bombarded the torpedo-boats and that Sphendone was hit.

It is officially announced that the arsenal is in possession of the Government. It is expected that the torpedo-boats will surrender, but it is rumoured that the mutineers contemplated a raid on Crete.

In the Chamber, last evening, the Premier stated that Government was determined to crush the outbreak. The sitting was suspended amid an uproar, as a result of charges that certain deputies had incited Lieutenant Typaldos.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Athens that the mutiny has practically been quelled. The sailors and artisans at the Salamis dockyard and some officers have surrendered. The mutineers have lost four or five killed and several wounded. The Loyalists lost two killed and two wounded on the battleship "Hydra," by the fire of the destroyers. Several regiments, mobilised in the Provinces, have arrived in Athens where there is considerable military activity. It is believed that the Government enjoying the confidence of people will deal with the mutineers in the severest manner. The most conflicting rumours are current with regard to the fate of Lieutenant Typaldos, It appears that he escaped on a small boat and landed at Lleusis, though some say that he escaped with the rest of the ringleaders on the "Velos" which is the only destroyer not accounted for.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Despatches from Athens state that the destroyer "Velos," which was unaccounted for, has returned to the arsenal. Lieut. Typaldos was not on board.

WORLD'S MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Big Organization Proceeding.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Arrangements are being pushed forward for the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh next June. Eleven hundred delegates from all parts of the world will attend, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Roosevelt, Peers, Admirals, Professors, prominent representatives of the Churches, legislators, former Governors and former diplomatists.

It is hoped that the Conference will systematise mission work and will consider the problems of the Native Churches, etc.

LIBERAL SURPLUSES.

A Prophecy.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in an article in the *Nation*, says that the Budget is the beginning of the Liberal reform scheme. In future, surpluses will be ear-marked at the outset for beneficent purposes instead of being hoarded for Tories to squander, hence the outcry of the Protectionists.

THE BERMONDSEY ELECTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Bermondsey result has, Mr. Lloyd-George says, in no way altered his opinion that the country will revolt against the land monopoly.

HEAVY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Towns Flooded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

There is a continued deluge of rain and gales in Kent and Sussex. Boating is indulged in the streets. The storm has been most severe at Maidstone, Folkestone and Herne Bay, and hundreds of homes are ruined. Many inhabitants have met with the narrowest escapes.

SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

A meeting of cotton spinners at Manchester has decided to continue short time for a further four weeks, ending in December.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS, Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, arrived at Madras on Saturday morning on his way to the Pan-Anglican gathering at Allahabad.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Report Stage Concluded.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

In the House of Commons to-night, the report stage of the Finance Bill was concluded. The Bill has occupied fifty-one sittings.

An amendment, exempting the increased duties on tobacco in the case of tobacco grown in Zanzibar, India, Borneo, South Africa and other Colonies, was rejected by 129 to 41.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in concluding the debate, dwelt on the change which the Budget had effected in the lives of the people. The consumption of spirits had sunk twenty per cent, beer had also decreased and the people were being driven from alcohol altogether.

The shortage in estimates was not due to miscalculations but to substantial concessions which had been made.

THE "INDOMITABLE'S" DRAWINGS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The confidential drawings of the "Indomitable" were lost in transit from the contractors to Whitehall. Henceforth great drawings will be conveyed by special messengers.

THE BISHOP OF SINGAPORE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Bishop of Singapore has sailed on board the "Marmora".

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

A telegram from New York reports that Jeffries and Johnson have agreed to box for the championship of the world before the Club offering them most. The fight is to take place not later than the 5th July next.

ACCIDENT TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

During the torpedo exercises at Torbay, a torpedo-boat crashed into the "Hannibal" while travelling at full speed. The torpedo-boat was seriously damaged, but the crew escaped. The "Hannibal" came through unscathed.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Manager's Bravery.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

An explosion has occurred at Darren Colliery in South Wales. Eleven have been killed and ten are missing. Twenty have been saved. The rescue party, consisting of the manager and two others, has perished.

Twenty-nine miners have perished in the Darren disaster.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN MANCHURIA.

An Unacceptable Proposal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The *New York Herald* correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Russia has proposed to the Powers the creation of a small international settlement outside Harbin. It is considered unacceptable in diplomatic circles, since its acceptance would mean the recognition of the right claimed by the Russian Railway administration to exercise political powers over all residents in the Railway zones in Northern Manchuria.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Mulai Hafid Sues for Peace.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Reports from Melilla state that Mulai Hafid's emissaries have arrived at the Riff and are negotiating with the tribesmen with a view to making peace.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Victoria Derby was run at Melbourne to-day with the following result :—

Prince Foote	1
Danelo	2
Lord Foote	3

Nine ran. The race was won by six lengths with a head between the second and third. The betting was 5 to 2 on the winner.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The death is announced of Sir Edmund Monson.

[Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, D.C.L., LL.D., M.A., is the first Baronet of the name, having been created in 1905. He was made P. C. in 1893. G. C. B. in 1896, G. C. M. G. in 1892, G. C. V. O. in 1903. He was born in 1834, was the third son of Baron Monson. He was educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Attache in Paris in 1856 ; Florence in 1858 ; again Paris in 1858 ; Washington in 1858. He was Private Secretary to the late Lord Lyons till 1863, when he was sent as Attache to Hanover; he was promoted 3rd Secretary in 1863 ; transferred to Brussels in 1863. He resigned in 1865 and contested Reigate. He was Consul in the Azores in 1869 ; Consul-General in Hungary in 1871. He was given local rank of second Secretary H. M.'s Embassy at Vienna in 1874. He was sent on special service in Dalmatia and Montenegro in 1876. He was created C. B. in 1878. He became Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Uruguay in 1879 ; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay in 1884; to the King of Denmark in 1885 ; to the King of the Hellenes in 1886. He was appointed arbitrator between Denmark and the United States in the "Butterfield" claim in 1888 ; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians in 1892 ; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria in 1893 ; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, 1896-1904 and was granted the Cross of the Legion of Honour.]

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

Extraordinary Stories.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

RESULTS OF FOUR POLICE RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

The *Statesman* to-day publishes a special account of the Haludbari Bazar Dacoity which is eight miles from the Damukdia Ghat Station. It is now certain that the house of Duktiar Mull Agarwalla, a local Marwari dealer, was looted. The dacoits are said to be over a dozen Bengali youths, well dressed, some wearing gold spectacles and watches and chains, who escaped with about Rs.2,000 in valuables and cash. The dacoits, it appears, came from the direction of the Bhairamara Station in two bullock carts, which having evidently been pre-paid, were sent away immediately. They raided the house at midnight after overpowering the *darwan* whom they tied up and left in charge of one of their number. They entered the house by breaking open the back door. The special correspondent of the *Statesman* writes :—By the time the door was battered down the inmates of the house being awakened gave an alarm, when the neighbours came to know about the dacoity and a large number of them collected and attempted to fall upon the dacoits in a body, but two sentinels who were patrolling outside were reinforced in the meantime and they all kept firing buckshot at the villagers, sometimes dashing forward a few paces, with the result that the people were frightened and could not render any assistance to the inmates in the house. The first room entered by the raiders was that occupied by the eldest son of the merchant Ram Kumar Agarwalla, who was asleep with his wife. The dacoits asked the girl to leave the room saying they had nothing to do with the zenana en whom they did not wish to commit violence. She stepped inside accordingly and her husband was forthwith tied hand and foot. He was asked to indicate the iron safe and deliver up its key, but he flatly refused to do so and was consequently

SUBJECTED TO TORTURE.

As this method proved to be unavailing, the raiders left the prisoner in charge of one of their men and broke into a room where the second sonBilash Rai Agarwalla was with his wife. Here also the the dacoits asked the female occupant to go to another room, but Bilash took up an unyielding attitude and stubbornly refused to disclose the whereabouts of the safe. At last a third room occupied by a brother of the occupant Kalu Ram was entered and apparently in a fit of desperation the dacoits beggan to torture the old man mercilessly. The wife and daughter of the owner of the house were lying in the verandah of the adjoining room of Kalu Ram, and on hearing his moanings his daughter went up to the dacoits, handed over to them a bunch of keys and entreated them not to molest her uncle any more. This had the desired effect and the dacoits opened by means of a key the outer compartment of an iron safe in the room but the inner safe, which contained money and jewellery and which had probably got jammed could not be forced open. This enraged the dacoits who thought the girl had played them a trick by keeping back the key of the inner treasure box. At this Kalu, whose hands had been tied, volunteered his services in opening the box, suggesting at the same time that a wrong key had been applied and begged to be released from his bonds. This was done at once and Kalu brought out all the valuables and handed them over to the dacoits. He was now asked where the shop of Bisandayan Adarwalla, another local cloth merchant, was situated and he pointed out the place. The dacoits then locked up all the inmates of the house in their respective rooms and hurried away with their booty. The dacoits conversed with one another in English during the search and carried rifles with them. All them of wore turbans made of loose cloth on their head and some had false whiskers. It further transpires that one of the members of the raiding party was seen by the occupants of the house selling cocoanuts for days together in the local bazar about a fortnight ago. Six young Bengalis have been arrested at Mirpur Station which the Police were watching. All of them were respectably dressed, some carrying gold watches and chains while two were gold-framed glasses. Their ages varied from 16 to 25. Their clothes from waist downwards and their shoes and stocking were wet, thus indicating that they had to ford some canal on their way to the station. Their shoes were also muddy as if they had been walking over fields. These circumstances aroused the suspicion of the Police officer who at once accosted them and with the aid of some constables took them into custody. They were questioned as to where they been and were they were going, but their

REPLIES WERE UNSATISFACTORY.

They denied having known each other for any long time. Some of them declared that they had come up from Calutta on the previous evening on a pleasure trip as they wanted to see Eastern Bengal where they had never been before, and as it was a fine moonlight night, they got down at Bhairamara Station and went into the interior walking on foot. They returned to the Station in the morning, they said, to get back to Calcutta. Others are said to have given evasive replies and ultimately would not answer any questions put them by the Police. They seemed quite prepared for the worst results possible and boldly said that all that Government could do to them was to sentence them to capital punishment and that they were prepared for it. They invited the Police to torture them if they liked in solitary cells, but they would not give any information except that they were there to enjoy the beauty of God's creation. With two exceptions they refused to give their names and addresses. When one of the accused was searched about twenty tolas of a sort of cartridge with rubber coatings were found in his pockets, on three of them were found some slips of paper each of which contained a solemn vow that even at the risk of death the bearer of it would not divulge the secrets of the Society; the punishment for such breach of faith and confidence would be assassination. A letter, explaining the true meaning of what a Kanmayogin is, was recovered from one of them. The suspects were taken to Mirpore Thana where they were kept in custody till yesterday morning, when they were conveyed under a strong Police escort to Kushtia to be taken before the local Sub-Divisional Officer for remand to enable the Police to make thorough enquiries into their antecedents and their alleged complicity in the present dacoity. The two youths who gave their names are Satendra, Nath Chatterjee and Surendra Nath Ghose both of whom said that they resided in Calcutta. The other four youths apparently, from their accents belong to different parts of Bengal. The Police are making vigorous inquiries into the matter and further developments are expected.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

The *Empire* reports this evening that sensational developments are expected in connection with the dacoity at Haludbari. Four raids organised by the Bengal police in conjunction with the Calcutta police were made in the early hours of this morning at Calcutta at the addresses given by the six dacoits now under arrest. At one of the houses in Shama Charan Dey Street, some documents were seized. At another house also in the northern section of the town occupied by one of the accused, who said he had been a close friend of Khudiram Bose, several bundles of papers were taken charge of. At the third house in Chetla, a box of cartridges and some papers were seized. No arrests were made,

On several of the accused in the Doulatpur dacoity were found a form of oath, which according to the police leaves little doubt as to the magnitude of the gang, and its ultimate aims. The oath commences with a copy of the motto of the defunct *Yugantar*. "Victory to the sons of Pandus, as Srikrishna (god) is fighting for our cause." Then follows the vow of initiation. The novice on being initiated swearing to consecrate his life to the service of the motherland, and blindly to obey the orders of his leaders. The oath concludes with a solemn curse on anyone who divulges the secrets of the band.

THE GANJAM CYCLONE.

Houses Unroofed and Blown Down.

TREES STRIPPED OF LEAVES AND BRANCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 31.

Little authentic information has been received regarding the Ganjam cyclone.

The Collector reports that about two-thirds of the houses of Chattrapur are unroofed or blown down, and there is similar damage in Berhampore. There have been some deaths, but the number is not accurately known. The crops and gardens are much damaged.

A Berhampore correspondent wrote on the 27th instant :

The town presents a despoiled appearance. This morning, between 12 midnight and 4 a.m. the people were disturbed by a gale, accompanied with heavy rain, the direction of the wind being from the North-West. Between 2 and 3 a.m. the violence of the gale subsided. The lull, however, was of short duration and within half an hour the winds gained in intensity and blew from the South-East accompanied by heavy rain. The fury of the second gale was greater than the first. When the day dawned the gale ceased.

The spectacle before one's eyes was appalling. Trees, large and small, were uprooted and lying on the ground. Some stood bereft of all leaves and branches. The thatched houses were all blown down and the permanent buildings with tiled roofs greatly damaged. Carriage traffic was impossible except through some thoroughfares, not sheltered by avenues. Labour cannot be procured as the labourers are houseless and doing their best to recover their little buried property. Not a single building has been left unharmed by the fury of the gale.

THE NEW MEERUT HOSPITAL.

Energetic Work of the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Province on Friday, laid the foundation-stone of the new General Hospital at Meerut. At the Durbar held so recently as February last, His Honour mentioned that the existing General Hospital at Meerut had inadequate accommodation and indifferent equipment, and that the female hospital, although its buildings are modern, stands on the most unsuitable site. On Friday His Honour was able to compliment Meerut residents upon the public spirit and alacrity with which they had taken action on his remarks for, in so short a time the large sum of Rs. 77,000 has been collected in subscriptions towards the cost of the new buildings. In addition to these voluntary contributions Rs. 30,000 has been provided by local bodies and Rs. 63,000 will be realised by the sale of the sites of the old buildings. The sum of Rs. 17,00,000 having, therefore, been secured by local effort towards the total of Rs. 2,15,000 required for the buildings. As a substantial proof of the sincerity of his compliments and on the principle that Government should readily help those who help themselves, Sir John Hewett promised Rs. 45,000, the balance of the cost, thus redeeming a promise he made in March last to the people of Mecrut. His Honour congratulated those responsible on the excellence of the proposed buildings and hoped that their equipment would be made efficient and the wards bright and comfortable. With characteristic thoughtfulness he suggested that the hospital should be named "The Ludovic Porter" Hospital, to commemorate the interest which the Collector of Meerut has taken in the object as well as in all other schemes for the benefit of the city and district.

ACCIDENT ON A SHOOTING TRIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

The *Englishman* reports a very distressing accident to Mr. Hurst Ray, Engineer to the Nedeem Tea Co. Ld. Dooars, Jalpaiguri District, and to Mr. Trummel of Calcutta on Monday last. They were out shooting near Bagrakote, Bengal Dooars Railway, and had fixed up a trap gun over a kill in the jungle. While searching for game in the neighbourhood in the dusk they heard the report of a shot fired by their servant in camp and thought it was caused by the trap gun. In groping their way home in the dark they stumbled over the trap and fired the charge. Both men were badly injured and it is feared Mr. Hurst Ray may lose his leg. They have been brought to Calcutta by the Manager of the Washabarri Tea Estate.

TRADE OF KARACHI PORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 30.

During the six months from the April to September, exports in grain and seeds alone from Karachi amounted to upwards of 687,000 tons. The revenue receipts of the Karachi Port Trust, during that period amounted Rs. 16,35,762-0-8. In June the exports of grain and seeds were 246,099 tons ; in July 244,387, and in the same months the exports were 96,960 and 105,727 tons.

MR. James Bain, who has been in the service of the Cunard Line since 1863, and who supervised the working of ships from 2,400 tons and 3,250 horse-power to 32,000 tons and 70,000 horse-power, is retiring from his position as general Superintendent of the line.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

More Plain Speaking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We read with some attention and not a little amusement the strictures of "A Benedict" on the ever green theme of woman. Every point of view on this subject is interesting, even if it only be a record of the shallow, unphilosophical opinion of "a benedict." After all "the man in the street" outnumbers the philosophers. The wise man, however, when he wishes for the best opinion on any subject, goes to the Specialist. If a man's wordly capital is very small, he suffers the general practitioner to pull out his tooth. If his mental capital is limited he is also apt to take the first handy opinion rather than the best available. "A Benedict" has evidently consulted no opinion more important than his own circumscribed vision. He sees the obvious, the easily comprehended. We have all noticed, some of us to our deep regret, that at many a social gathering there are sure to be a percentage of women present with the "meretricious lure of the courtesan" in every twist of their body, in every extravagant detail of their dress. Nevertheless, dear benedict, no "man" will ever rid the world of such women. His weakness precludes this. Do you not realise that your one hope of making this type of woman disappear is to raise woman so high mentally and spiritually that she will no longer think it worth while—good enough in modern parlance—to waste her life in appealing solely to the primitive animalism in man? You must have been reading or perhaps misreading Weinenger, the young German philosopher. Read instead John Stuart Mill on the "Subjection of Women." Reflect on the following utterances of Wallace, the great scientist, the friend and collaborator of Darwin. "Two great factors," he writes, "that will improve human character, are first education, and selection by marriage. This, the most permanently affective agency, will come into operation, only when a greatly improved social system renders all our women economically and socially free to choose ; while a rational and complete education will have taught them the importance of their choice both to themselves and to humanity."

Every one's world is as big as the horizon he can visualise ; widen the horizon and the world takes on a very different aspect. Perhaps if "A Benedict's" mother had not limited herself to "crooning round his cradle" and, instead, had fitted herself by mental, moral and spiritual acquirements to directing and enobling his budding manhood, he might have today given us a more far-seeing receipt than he does for righting the wrongs of the world. He speaks solely of that small minority, the woman of leisure. He does not remember that the majority of women have neither the time nor the money to dawdle in the "porticoes of the Divorce Court." Fashion can never be their creed. For them the delight of cherishing "a snarling lap dog" is for ever closed.

Let us grant, however, that the argument is solely concerned with the liesured minority whose "god is vanity," "whose aim in life is a soul-destroying excitement." We cannot but admit that the picture drawn by "A Benedict" has elements of truth, but we deny that the moral deduced is in any way satisfying. The woman of ancient Rome is called in to fortify the argument. Let her come. We owe her much gratitude. She stands as a warning to aid us in avoiding former pitfalls. We have today many factors to aid our evolution, lacking in ancient Rome. Christian ethics guide us, Empire-making is reduced to a science, and social and psychological philosophy is advancing towards perfection. Above all, the feminine element, the mother heart of the Race, is beginning to stir in the bonds of a world-old captivity.

"A Benedict" sees no way out of the tangle but that of enslaving woman still more deeply than of old. How is this to be done? How again enfold the oak tree into the original acorn? Can man pull down colleges and schools for women and reduce them to acquiescent ignorance? As well might English Conservatives hope to crush democratic and Socialist thought by putting back the clock of British politics to pre-Magna Charta days.

The days of Tory thinkers such as "A Benedict" are over. Even he will find many more men inclined to say "we now see that if the world is to advance we must no longer enslave either the sons or the daughters of men, on the contrary we must strive to ennoble them, elevate them and above all to educate them." Educate the serfs, and the serfs rise and demand their charter of freedom. Charters of freedom are never given willingly, they are always wrung with blood and tears from the man who has the power. Does the "top-dog" give way till he is forced?

Woman is educated enough now to see that man "in his sexual egoism" is encouraging her in certain aspects of her character which are degrading her. He forgives faults in her which would "make him cut a man acquainance." There are self-respecting women in the world to-day, who live up to a standard of honour and honesty greater than man sets himself. Such women having shed the "lures of the courtesan" make no further appeal to man, but they are the pioneers who are clearing the way for the coming of the super-woman, the world redeemer. A wise man once said, "there will never be a superman, man's evolution is finished. Woman is still in the making, so possibly there may be a super-woman".

To hasten the coming of the super-woman should now be the endervour of all lovers of the human race. The benedicts of the world must check the bitterness caused by the shortcoming of the tangible woman, in a great measure their own handiwork, and concentrate their forces on improving and ennobling the unseen woman of the future.

A benedict is often responsible for a girl child. How will he educate her? What ideals will he set before her? Is she to be another "daughter of the horse leech" or will she in any way resemble the super-woman who may possibly yet be born? Why should not your daughter, as well as your son, be so well educated that she can support herself equally with her brother? May not give her self-respect by freeing her from the slavery of economic dependence? Why not, Oh! Benedict? Do you not see that in this way alone you will clear the world of the "horse-leech" and the parasite, the woman without mental make-weight or self-respect? Do not forget that though the badly educated mother may "croon" charmingly to her baby son, (even the dove is capable of this,) she will not be an efficient guide when he reaches youth and manhood.

> "For she that out of Lethe, scales with man
> His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
> Stays all the fair young planet in her hands,
> If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
> How shall man grow? But work no more alone!
> Our place is much : as far as in us lies,
> We two will serve them both in aiding her
> Will clear away the parasitic forms
> That seem to keep her up but drag her down,
> Will leave her space to burgeon out of all
> Within her.—

Yours, etc.

X.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The only sentiment which the article, "The Eternal Feminine", will inspire in the breasts of most women is profound sympathy for the writer. What a hash he has made of his life and what a despicable character he paints himself to be! What is the sum and substance of his attack on Womanhood? His own unhappy marriage, the point is clear and the rest of his letter is a mere string of generalisations, the result probably of a weak mind brooding too long over its own particular woes. What a wretched moral coward the writer seems to be! Granted his marriage was a failure ; granted his Idol had feet of clay. What then? Could he not rise above circumstances? Here was his chance to show himself a man, to resolutely go forward in the teeth of difficulties and overcome them. And then, even if after all the world's coarse thumb had failed to plumb his success, he could have still cried with Browning,

> "What I aspired to be,
> And was not, comforts me,
> A brute I might have been, but would not
> sink in the scale."

How different is the apparent actuality? To what depths the writer would appear to have sunk? He has apparently gone under without a struggle and even then has not the decency to go under in silence but degrades our eyes and ears with the foulest and most cowardly abuse of what is to most of us God's greatest gift to man. Woman stands in no need of my poor pen to champion her cause, nor do incoherent ravings of such persons as the writer of the article in question need any reply. To say that a woman has failings is but to say she is human, but, whether as mother, wife, sister or friend, her virtues, devotion, unselfishness, powers of sympathy and love far transcend anything upon this earth, and happy he who has come within the sphere of her influence.—Yours etc.,

R. C. B.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the article on "Eternal Feminine." The concluding para of which amply justifies the trouble the writer has taken to place his views before the public, I gather that he has been "hard hit," and if he has not, then he must know of some one who has. It would be futile to analyse his ideas on womankind and if would be but a vain endeavour to persuade him to a more reasonable frame of mind of thinking that there is the exception to every rule. I remember once being told while discussing a similar question that the five fingers of a woman are not alike—there is the middle finger, which predominates over all—then there is the stumpy thumb, the little finger, the index finger and the fourth finger. The example tends in the direction that as the five fingers of a woman's hand are not of the same size and thickness, therefore all women are not alike in disposition, temper and what not. Any how we have had plenty to read exemplifying the vanities and wickedness of that unfortunate creature we call woman, so let her bids a wee and turn our attention to mankind ; that very powerful build of masculine strength who has to put up with a great deal of worry and trouble from the softer sex. "Mankind" denotes I fancy the kind of man, the "eternal masculine," is. There are undoubtedly various kinds of men in this world, and comparing them and the womankind, I fancy comparison would be odious. Let us take the bachelor, not all, but that class of a fellow who would go well in double harness with that class of man after the style of the "Eternal Feminine." His means of livelihood is limited, his style of living is extravagant. We will not enter into the family history of such men. I mean it matters very little if the person is in the boot trade, or a fish-monger's son, or whether his father kept an inn in England, that is all beside the question and savours with spite when one enters into that question, but as I was saying this model of a bachelor when he once gets introduced to a girl, he does everything in his power to win her affections and just as he succeeds in doing so, he throws her off without a thought of her affections or otherwise. There is another class of the same type of man who enjoys himself in a girl's company, but who looks the other way when she happens to pass him when he is in company with one of his Gymkhana friends. It would be interesting to know how many of this class of men are ready to take their girl friends into the company they keep? There is such a thing as honour and respectability, and the making of a man lies in his education, but not in seeking for subterfuges for the sake of enjoying himself. Then let our friend who damns the "Eternal feminine" for her tailor's bill, not forget that class of mankind who spends half his income in gambling and drinking at his Club, while his unfortunate wife and children are at home neglected of that care and affection which a husband and a father ought to bestow on his home. Again, do not let us forget that inevitable foe the "drunkard" who lavishes most of his income in treating his friends to drink, for it is popular to do so, then come home non-compos mentis and thrashes his wife. What about the cruel father with his fiendish temper and indolent habits who will not work? Can any one compare the suffragette with the unemployed? Is it a question of want of employment or is it a question of not seeking to find work? No one admires a good man or a good woman more than I do, but comparisons are odious. It is useless to stamp womankind with the apellation of "Eternal Feminine." There is the "Eternal Masculine," and of a very much worse type. A woman may flirt and she may also lead her husband into the Divorce Court, but how many husbands are there who are true to their wives and who do not lead them on to wicked habits by absolutely neglecting them? It is often said that this is a wicked world, but I say that the world is all right. It is the people who are wicked. It would be interesting to take the census of men—married men—who visit clubs and keep their wives waiting at home till the early hours of the morning. The only work I have read on this subject is Thackeray's "Book of Snobs." Let me commend it to your correspondent, who, I hope, will take a more generous view of the "Eternal Feminine" after he has carefully studied the subject of "Eternal Masculine."—Yours etc.,

FELIX.

INDIA COUNCILS ACT.

Satisfactory Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

Telegraph communications are still passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of state, on the subject of election arrangements for the new Councils, under the Reform Scheme, but all the details are now understood to have been settled. There is every prospect therefore of its proving possible to bring the recently enacted India Councils Act into force with effect from the 15th proximo, as previously indicated as likely to be the case.

To this end it will be necessary for the Government of India to publish a proclamation under the Act. This should appear within the next fortnight. In order to give a few days notice of the bringing into force of the new arrangement, a resolution of the Government of India, laying down general principles, together with a bluebook of some hundreds of pages containing the schedules for the elections of each of the new Councils, Provincial as well as Imperial, will no doubt appear simultaneously. This will give all the necessary particulars as to qualifications of electors and of candidates, and of the methods of conducting the elections, which will necessarily vary not only in each province but also according to the communites electing to the different seats. One effect of the proclamation will be automatically to dissolve all the existing Councils.

From the date that the proclamation takes effect therefore, be it from 15th of November or otherwise, no Legislative Council, either Imperial or Provincial, will be able to be held until the new bodies have assembled. That this is not likely to happen before the 15th of November may be judged from the fact that a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council under the old system had been called for the 10th of November. That it is not likely to be much after the 15th of November is apparent from the fact that the new Councils could not otherwise assemble in time for a cold weather session, as has all along been anticipated.

The civilian members of the Viceroy's Council are all staying at Simla until 6th proximo, by which date the arrangements will no doubt have been completed.

RATEPAYERS OF OOTY.

To Memorialise Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

It having been resolved at a preliminary meeting of the ratepayers of Ootacamund to submit a memorial to Government, regarding the present condition of Ootacamund and its Municipal administration, a public meeting will be held at the Armoury on the 5th of November to invite the co-operation and support of all ratepayers and the general public. Khan Bahadur Hajee Abdul Rhymansait has consented to preside.

The notice convening the meeting is signed by Messrs. W. E. Smith, S. V. Edge, A. R. Hajee Fakeer, Mohamed Sait, C. S. Cheluva Iyer, F. Rowe and Son, G. Oakes, C. W. F. Jennings, E. Haldwell and Juffer Mahomed Sait.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Shikar at Jaipur.

FINE TIGRESS BAGGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, OCTOBER 30.

Several of the guests went pig-sticking this morning in the Maharaja's preserves and speared five pigs. After breakfast khabbar was received of a tiger and Their Excellencies motored out conducted by Colonel Pank, the well known Agency Surgeon, to the jungles, where a fine tigress fell to the rifle of His Excellency shot through the head. Others of the guests visited the beautiful gorge of Galta in the afternoon. Mr. Butler and Colonel Dunlop Smith paid a visit to the Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla, Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the much-respected Minister of His Highness. In the evening the city and fort were brilliantly illuminated, the broad streets were ablaze with lights and behind them were the fort and a representation of fighting elephants on the hillside. The numerous portraits of Lord Minto which were picked out with lights in the magnificent boulevards of Jaipur, and the respectful attitude of the crowds that lined the route, bore witness to the impression which His Excellency has made on the people of Rajputana. The palace itself was lit up with thousands of lamps and and the sixty guests invited by the Maharaja were treated to a scene worthy of the best traditions of Jaipur. In the first courtyard was laid out the tigress shot by the Viceroy. After a magnificent banquet, one of Mr. Wutzler's best efforts, the Maharaja proposed the usual healths, and in welcoming Their Excellencies, His Highness assured them of the keen personal pleasure which it gave him to entertain them at Jaipur. Referring to the political situations the Maharaja paid a high tribute to Lord Minto's statesmanship. He said:—"When Your Excellency came to India the political atmosphere was surcharged with the elements of discontent and unrest, feelings new and alien to the country. In some parts there was a sense of dissatisfaction on account of the supposed floating of aspirations on the part of Government. This created in inexperienced minds, over-wrought by seditious teaching, violent feelings which found expression in crimes and outrages hitherto unknown in the land. The misdeeds of these perverted youths startled all right-thinking men and produced a feeling of abhorrence and righteous indignation all over the country showing thereby in an unmistakeable manner how deepsatted was the faith of the people at large in the moderation, justice and impartiality of the British Government.

"Your Excellency at this juncture, undeterred by adverse criticism, adopted a line of action which has, I think, given general satisfaction, and I trust I may be allowed to express my warm admiration of Your Excellency's attitude throughout, of your firm determination to suppress sedition combined with a kindly sympathy for the just and legitimate aspirations of all true and loyal subjects."

His Highness dwelt on the unfortunate neglect of religious instruction in the educational system of the country, but felt confidence that His Excellency's wise policy would clear the vessel of State safely across the shoals and bring all back once more to the safe anchorage that they had enjoyed under British rule. Touching lightly on his own public acts in regard to sedition, the Maharaja assured the Viceroy that the British Government would always have the most loyal and unhesitating co-operation from the Jaipur State, and he also had not the least doubt from his brother Chiefs in India.

He thanked the Government for allowing him to share in their construction and the profits of the Nagda Muttra Railway which was about to be opened, and the Resident, Colonel Showers, for much valuable help, and concluded with a warm welcome to Their Excellencies and Lady Eileen Elliot.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy in reply said :—"Your Highness ladies and gentlemen,—Your Highness has reminded me of our first meeting at Agra nearly two years ago, when you so kindly pressed me to visit your State and I can assure Your Highness it has been a continual disappointment to me that owing to stress of circumstances my visit to Jaipur and to Rajputana has been so long delayed. But now that I am at last able to accept Your Highness' hospitality, I cannot sufficiently recognise the brilliancy of your welcome and the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to the King-Emperor with which Your Highness and your subjects have greeted me on all sides as His Majesty's representative. I am glad indeed to hear that my visit coincides with a time of prosperity in your State and wish a promising agricultural outlook for the future. Your Highness, together with all those who are interested in the welfare of this great country, has watched the political situation with grave anxiety, and you tell me that when I took up the reins of Government in India the political atmosphere was electrically charged with many dangerous elements. The air was sultry, every one felt it. There were many reasons for it ; the great change which had gradually made itself felt throughout the Eastern world together with aspirations often impossible, engendered by an advancing education, which though it has done much for India has lacked direction and control combined to unhinge moral, impressionable young minds and to foster unjustifiable suspicions against the aims of Government, culminating in crimes and outrages which sent a thrill of alarm through India. But I have always maintained and I shall always continue to do so, that the mad acts of a few mistaken fanatics are totally insufficient to justify for a moment accusations of disloyalty against a whole people, and I have always refused to admit, and I shall continue to do so, that the existence of unreasoning and infamous plots should be allowed to disqualify the people of India for the bestowal of administrative reforms to which they justly believed themselves to be entitled, and the introduction of which they had good reason to hope for. I trust we have passed through the bad days. The atmosphere seems clearer and fresher, but that there are rocks and shoals ahead we are well aware. The hand at the helm must be firm and steady or we shall court disaster. There is still plenty of anxiety for the captain of the ship. Your Highness and your brother Chiefs throughout India have done much to relieve that anxiety. There is I know no sedition in your Highness' State. I do not believe it could ever find a foothold here. But Your Highness' recent manifesto has spoken out for yourself and for your people and as the captain of the ship I thank you for it.

"Jaipur has been free from seditious agitation. I hope she may always be so and that she will continue to profit by the steady growth of her internal resources under the able rule and direction of her Chief. I congratulate Your Highness on your wise appreciation of the benefits to be derived from the opening of the first broad gauge railway in Rajputana. The Nagda-Muttra Railway, as you have said, runs through a considerable portion of your territory and will undoubtedly largely contribute to open up and facilitate trade and to increase the earnings of your people. And

Your Highness, whilst talking of railway matters, I cannot omit the satisfaction I feel that the recent decision of the Government of India to compensate Native States as in British India, for land taken up for railway purposes has been brought about during my term of office. Your Highness, Lady Minto and I will carry away with us the warmest recollection of the magnificence of your welcome to us the perfection of the arrangements for our comfort, the beauty of your splendidly laid out city and the loyal enthusiasm of your subjects who everywhere lined our route. Our only regret is that it has not been in our power to trespass further on Your Highness' generous hospitality."

After dinner the company adjourned to one court of the vast palace where a nautch was witnessed and then to another court where there was a magnificent display of fireworks, all manufactured in Jaipur. A drive home by moonlight closed a memorable day.

VISIT TO TONK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, October 30.

Punctually at 6-30 this morning, the Viceroy started by motor for Tonk, a distance of 60 miles along a good road. The crossing of the river Banas was a picturesque scene, made bright by the state elephants and barges. The party proceeded to the Guest House, and visits were exchanged between His Excellency and H. H. the Nawab. On the return visit, His Highness presented an address, in which he welcomed Lord Minto as the first Viceroy, who had visited Tonk, and expressed his deep obligation for the honour conferred on him, by the visit of so enlightened and sympathetic a ruler.

In reply His Excellency said: "Your Highness, I sincerely thank you for the courteous and kind words of your address. I assure you the journey from Jaipur has not caused me the slightest inconvenience. I am only too glad of this opportunity to visit your Highness, and your State. It is, I believe, the first time a Viceroy has been to Tonk, and I much regret that it has been impossible for Lady Minto to accompany me. I have heard with great pleasure of the improvement in your revenues. There would appear to be every indication of future prosperity, and I am glad also to know of the excellent relations, which exist between you and your British political officers and I trust that they will be of every assistance to you in your administration. It is refreshing to hear that you have had no troubles from the political agitation which has so unfortunately manifested itself in some parts of India, and I very fully recognise the loyal efforts yourself and your Durbar have made to ensure that if any such seditious movements occur in Tonk it will be very promptly dealt with. Your Highness is, I am told, very wisely doing much to further the interests of the Mayo College, and is encouraging the attendance there of your relatives. It is an immense thing that the rising generation should not only receive a sound education, but should be imbued with all the manly feelings which are the basis of strength of character and will enable them in future years to interest themselves in the public affairs of their own country. This training they will especially receive at the Mayo College. I have heard that the young men, who are there from Tonk, have already distinguished themselves not only in the classroom, but in the playground. I am sure your Highness will find that the basis of a well educated and disciplined aristocracy will prove one of the best safeguards and surest guarantees of progress and enlightenment that your State can possess. I deeply appreciate your expressions of loyalty towards the King-Emperor, and I shall carry away with me the pleasantest recollection of my visit to your Highness and to Tonk."

After presentations of certain members of His Highness' family and the two members of Council, the Viceroy adjourned to the State Armoury, where the magnificent collection of arms brought together in the first instance by the great Pindari leader, Amir Khan, was shown to Lord Minto. His Excellency examined them with the eye of a connoisseur, having himself a fine collection. The return journey was accomplished without any mishap.

Meanwhile Lady Minto was conducted, round Amber by the veteran missionary, Dr. Macalister, who has spent close on forty years at Jaipur, Her Excellency greatly admired the beautiful buildings set in an exquisite grouping of hills and gorges, rich in historical associations and breathing the chivalry of Rajput heroes and memories of brave deeds not yet forgotten. In the afternoon the Viceroy received the Maharaja at a private interview, which lasted for about an hour, and then accompanied by His Highness inspected the very smart and transport corps, which has twice seen service, and is ably commanded by Rai Bahadur Danpat Rai C. I. E., with his usual courtesy Lord Minto recalled the fact that Rai Bahadur Danpat Rai had severed with him in the Kurram Valley in 1879.

Some other members of the party went out black buck shooting, and four good heads fell to their rifles. After dinner at the Residency, to which the principal guests were invited by their Excellencies the party left for Chitor enroute to Udaipur. The visit to Jaipur has been a memorable success no pains have been spared by the Maharaja to make everybody comfortable and Colonel and Mrs. Showers were indefatigable in assisting His Highness.

VICEROY'S CAMP, October 31.

The Viceregal train halted at Chitore this morning for some hours during which the Viceroy and his party were taken round the ancient fort by Mr. Colvin, A. G. G., Mr. Holme, Resident of Mewar, and Mr. Marshall, Director General of Archaeology. Notwithstanding the heat, Lord and Lady Minto closely examined all the principal buildings in this wonderful city on a hill where are enshrined the memories of the bravest deeds and the most pathetic sufferings of the chivalrous Rajput race. Every stone seemed to tell a story of devotion and loyalty and brave self-sacrifice, and the visitor who could wander unmoved amidst the hallowed remains of a past that lives in the present would have no sense of the deep and abiding things in the history of a brave and noble nation. The restoration work which has been carried out by His Highness the Maharana was much admired and the party listened in wrapt attention to the story told by the well-known historian, Pundit Gauri Shanker, as they passed from one monument to another. The critical scholarship and restless enquiry of modern historians may throw doubt on some of the accepted traditions of the place, but those who have known and loved the old traditions of the place will not lightly abandon them or alter the beliefs which have moulded the character of generations. Every possible arrangement had been made by the Maharana for the confort of Their Excellencies.

Punctually at the appointed time the train steamed into the station of Udaipur where the Viceroy was received by His Highness the Maharana and the A. G. G. and Mr. Holme who had preceded the Viceregal party. After the usual ceremonies Lord Minto drove to the Residency with the Maharana. Lady Minto followed in the second carriage with Mr. Colvin, Lady Antrim, and Mrs. Colvin following in the next carriage. After a stately drive through a country road lined with troops and retainers who recalled the tales of mediæval feudalism, and brightly coloured and respectful crowds grouped at advantageous points on the route, the Viceroy took leave of His Highness. The rest of the day was spent quietly at the Residency.

Reception to be Held.

To have the honour of meeting Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto, His Excellency the Governor will hold a reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on Thursday the 18th November at 9-45 p. m.

All civil, naval and military officers, including retired native officers of the Indian Army, and gentlemen, European and Indian, who, together with the ladies of their families, have attended previous receptions at Government House, Bombay, and who desire to attend this reception, are requested to send their cards, "not later than the 16th November," with names and addresses "clearly written" thereon, to the Aide de-Camp-in-Waiting, Government House, Kirkee, who will issue the necessary cards to those who are entitled to attend the reception.

Non-official gentlemen, European and Indian, who have arrived in Bombay since the reception held at Government House on the 16th February, 1909, and who desire, together with the ladies of their families, to attend this reception, are requested to send in an application by letter addressed to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Government House, Kirkee, "not later than Saturday the 13th November."

The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

All gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

Indian gentlemen who do not wear European dress should appear in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their native shoes outside.

ADVENTURES OF A BENGALI FAMILY.

Deserted on a Chur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 30.

A correspondent of the *Bengali* says that the Bireswar Sen, a Pleader of Faridpur, with his wife and two children left by boat on the 17th instant for his native village. Owing to a storm, they alighted in a chur and the boatmen decamped with their property valued at a thousand rupees. A steamer passed by the next morning, but though signalled paid no heed. The two children died of exposure and the wife is very ill. The wife of Adityashnran Ganguli, who was also stranded on the same chur, died of exposure. A report is being made to the District Magistrate of Faridpur.

MAHOMEDANS IN CUTCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, October 30.

The Khoja Conference at Kera Khojas, mustered strong in a mandap specially erected when there were present about 250 delegates. Mr. K.R.Nanjiani, B.A., was elected president and after invoking assistance from the Almighty in Arabic and fully explaning the aim and object, namely, to spread education, more widely, worldly as also spiritual, among the community and to bring about unity, he quoted verses from the Koran and Hadis:—"Learning is obligatory on all Mahomedan male or female." "Mahomedans are nothing but brothers, considering them as such reconcile them and fear God."

Four resolutions were adopted and a kind message from Major Jacob, Political Agent, Cutch, conveying good wishes and an admonition in English and Arabic laying stress on female education was read and explained and thanks therefor recorded.

HUBLI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, October 31.

The Hubli Girls School prize distribution was held last evening under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, in the large Municipal Hall, which was almost overcrowded.

Mr. Valvekar, Chairman of the School Board, read an interesting report. After dealing with the progress of the Girls Schools he made a few suggestions as regards the curriculum.

The President gave away the prizes and congratulated the Municipality on the successful administration of their schools.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff:—Major W. Bryce, 2nd Batalion, Leicestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, Khandalla Sanitarium, for the season 1909-10. Dated 1st October.

BIG BLAZE AT MAZAGON.

Tins of Kerosine Oil on Fire.

On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock a consignment, consisting of about 5,000 tins of kerosine oil, belonging to the Indo-Burma Trading Company and landed at Powder Works, Mazagon, was found to be on fire The tins arrived from Burma by the s. s."Morvin" and were landed on the Bunder two days ago prior to their removal to the godown. On an alarm being raised, information was sent to the Fire Brigades and the motor engine from Byculla, followed by the steam engines from Babala Tank and other stations, arrived promptly on the scene. The area on which the tins were placed being a small one, only one engine was found sufficient to cope with the outbreak and the fire was got under by about half-past one o'clock. Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Murray and other police officers proceeded to the scene. A Fire Brigade brake which was taking eight men of the Fire Brigade to the scene, collided with a bullock-cart at the curve of a road with the result that a horse attached to it broke the pole. All the lascars were thrown off their seat and were all injured. One of the lascars was seriously injured. The lascars were removed to the hospital for treatment.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

The cause of the fire has not been known, but it is believed that a man engaged in soldering tins might have set the oil, in one of the tins, on fire.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The following Cablegram was sent by the President Upper Sind Muhamadan Association, on the 27th October to the Right Honourable Lord Morley of Blackburn, India Office:—

"Musulman Association of Upper Sind, India solemnly deliberately endorsed Resolution Bombay Presidency Muslim League Association and earnestly pray that Sind Musulmans be granted separate electorate; otherwise grave apprehensions of failing to secure two Musulman members owing to great influence and strong combination of Hindu Community. We strongly oppose mixed electorate which engenders ill-feelings between two communities."

INSPECTION OF KARACHI HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 30.

The annual inspection of the Karachi Harbour by the Fort trustees and their guests took place yesterday afternoon. The weather was perfect. The tug "Richmond Crawford" left the wharf at 1-30 p.m. and steamed slowly up the harbour, past the wharves towards Grass Bunder, There turning she steamed to the mouth of the harbour, the various alterations and extensions, which have been made during the course of the year were pointed out and described. After the new wharves had been inspected, the "Richmond Crawford" landed the passengers in a large shed to enjoy the hospitality of the Trustees. Covers were laid for 142, and those present included, besides the Commissioner in Sind, all the local officials, the principal members of the mercantile community and heads of various departments.

Luncheon over and the toast of the King having been duly honoured, Mr. Males M. V. O. Chairman of the Trust, in a lengthy speech enlightened the audience on the working of the trust and the progress made during the year. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The Commissioner's health was then drunk with musical honours, Mr. W. H. Lucas responded, and the gathering broke up after a most enjoyable afternoon.

MORADABAD MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Secretary and Overseer Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, October 30.

Pundit Bhola Nath Dube, Secretary of the Municipal Board and Lala Prabhu Lal, Overseer, have been suspended under the orders of Mr, Cook, District Magistrate, pending enquiry into a charge of embezzlement of Municipal Board money alleged against them. Mr. B. S. Kish, Joint Magistrate, been deputed to enquire into the case,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, October 30.

The depression, which recently passed into the Arabian Sea, lies off Bombay and will probably dissipate without causing rough weather. The disturbance noticed in the Andaman Sea yesterday, moved into the Bay, and has given a moderate rainfall in Lower Burma. It may develope into a storm. Rangoon had one and a half inches of rain; Tavoy, Moulmein, Diamond Island and Nellore, one.

The forecast anticipates no important change.

SIMLA, October 31.

The depression off Bombay has now disappeared, and smooth seas and practically no wind is reported from all the west coast observatories. The disturbance, which passed from the Andaman Sea into the Bay on Friday is not, affecting the coast stations, and no information as to its character is avilable. Nearly general rain is reported from Central Burma, local rain from the South of the Peninsula, and a few isolated falls from Eastern Bengal and Assam. Minbu had one and a half inches; Monywa, three; Sibsagar, one; Narayangunj, eight; Mysore and Salem, one.

Forecast.—No important change.

A slight shock of Earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at 15 hrs. 57 1-2 min.

The distance of origin is doubtful, but appears to have been about two thousand miles.

STORM SIGNAL.

A telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, dated 30th instant, to the Port Officer, Bombay, states:—

Depression still off Bombay, but slowly, dissipating storm not likely to result cautionary signal still advisable.

The following telegram received by the Port Officer, dated Simla, October 31, 11 hours, 5mins.:—

Depression now disappeared. Lower Signals.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper at Lahore and Delhi. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north. Minimum temperature is considerably high at most places.

The United Provinces.—Clouds in the north have disappeard and skies are now clear over the whole division. The air generally contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the north-east; night temperature remains high at Agra and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature both during day and night remains in excess in Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have cleared in west Central India but are lightly clouded in parts of Kathiawar. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Amedabad and during night at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud persists in the north only. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is above the average at Saugor and Jubbulpore; night temperature continues in excess at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear almost everywhere. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature continues to fall and remains in defect at Ratnagiri, minimum temperature is generaly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity has decreased and is now normal everywhere. Temperature during day remains in excess in the south Bombay Deccan while during night it continues high over nearly the whole division.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in upper Sind, the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces. Pressure is therefore relatively low in the north-east. Cloud has decreased and skies are to-day clear over the greater part of the country. South-east wind is blowing over Bombay and barometer in Cutch and Kathiawar has commenced to fall slowly.

The weather in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and the Bombay Coast is likely to become more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Africa," Nov. 1.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice vi intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa", to-day, from Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 9-30 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9 a. m. sharp:—

Allen, Mr Geo L
Barry, Lt Col J P
Bulsara, Dr and Mrs and infant
Davies, Lt Col J
Dickinson, Capt H W
Dill, Mr and Mrs R and 2 children
Flury, Mr H
Hechinger, Mr L
Mackie, Mr A W W
Maugeb, Lt V E
Meier, Revd J
Nichol, Major
Plateauer, Mr and Mrs and infant
Patel, Mr and Mrs and infant
Spring, Revd and Mrs and infant
Sawbney, Mr M L
Sawbenay, Mr A

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BARCELONA REVOLT.

Fight in the Cortes.

WIDESPREAD FERMENT.

London, October 16.

The bitter feeling generated by the Ferrer case culminated yesterday in an open fight in the Spanish Cortes between the Ministerialists and Republicans, The Liberal deputies separated the combatants.

Grave disturbances due to the execution of Ferrer have taken place in South America and Italy. At Buenos Ayres in the Argentine, the Spanish Legation is being guarded. Bombs were exploded yesterday at the Spanish Consulate at Rosario, another town in the Argentine. An anarchist was injured by one of the explosions, and the Consulate was damaged.

A great demonstration took place yesterday at Rome, where the general strike continues. Many Spanish Consuls in Italy have resigned.

The leaders of the Italian agitation are prolonging the tumult in order to interfere with the Czar's visit, which has already been postponed. The place where the Sovereigns will meet is being kept secret until the last moment.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED.

A telegram through Reuter's Agency states that altogether six bombs were exploded at Barcelona the other day, one explosion killing 10 people.

The Greek Crisis.

PRINCES RESIGN THEIR MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

THE LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

At the request of the King of Greece the Royal princes have resigned their commissions in the army as a last effort to conciliate the league recently formed by revolutionary officers.

Though the Chamber was disposed to support the King and the princes against the Government and the League the Sovereign and his sons requested its acceptance of the Military Reform Bill, which removes the princes from the army without amendment or discussion as the only means of avoiding the conflicts which the League threatened. The Chamber assented to this proposition, and 23 Bills were passed in an hour.

British Unemployed.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

EMIGRATION OPERATIONS.

The Central (Unemployed) Body for London has issued a report in which it emphasises the uselessness of relief works. This expedient, it says, does not attract the best type of, unemployed, but only those who are deficient in physique and capacity for work.

The expenditure on emigration, the report states, has fallen from £40,000 in 1906-7 to £5,107 in 1908-9, this decrease being chiefly due to Canada's restrictions. Otherwise, the Central Body adds, the emigration part of its activities has been satisfactory. The single men sent to Canada in the first season of its operations have already paid 60 per cent. of the advances made to them.

South African Wools.

PREFERENTIAL RAILWAY RATES.

The Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, with a view to improving the reputation of exported wools, are granting substantial preferential railway rates to all wool, shorn, cleaned, sorted and baled in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Continental Smuggling.

One hundred and fifty new Customs houses have been established on the Dutch frontier to combat the smuggling of tobacco and coffee due to the new German taxes.

THE MAHOMEDAN LAW OF ENTAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, October 30.

The Anjuman-is-Ilam in Surat has resolved to express its disagreement with the dictum of the Privy Council that Wakf Alal Avlad is prohibited by Mahomedan Law, and to support the view put forth by Syed Amirali, and now amplified and developed by Moulvi Shibli Nomain, that Islam permits a Mahomedan to entail his property in favour of his progeny.

PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, October 30.

An application has been made by the defence in the Patiala Sedition case to the Maharaja, in connection with the non-release of Charinji Lal, and the matter has been referred to the Special Tribunal, which is to try the case later on.

MISS PALOTTA AND MR. GOLDIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a very curious mis-statement published in the "Saturday Journal" (Calcutta) of the 29th August last. It concerns the arrival in India of a variety troupe billed as "The Merrymakers." Of these people I have nothing to say, since I do not happen ever to have heard of any of them before. But this is included:—"Mr. Albert Goldie, from the Hugh Ward Co. well-known to all of us, has shown his gratitude for the well-deserved reception given to his star Miss Grace Palotta, our favourite of last Christmas, in assisting Mr. Leonard Davis in bringing out to the East a company whose members enjoy a world wide reputation."

Now, I am not, of course, an authority on English; but the English of this quoted mis-statement is so very extraordinary, and its general tendency is so misleading, that I can only conclude that it was written and forwarded by Mr. Albert Goldie himself You will, I hope, permit me to correct a misstatement which may otherwise cause some misapprehension in the East where so many dear people have been so very, very kind to me. It is deliciously absurd, this reference to me as Mr. Albert Goldie's star. Mr. Goldie was a young man attached in a subordinate position to Mr. Hugh Ward's staff, and is so no longer. He may send to the East now as many people of "world wide reputation" as he desires but he must not use my name in any of his enterprizes.—Yours etc.,

GRACE PALOTTA.

SYDNEY, October 1.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Conclusion of a Successful Meeting.

The Bombay Gymkhana's annual mounted sports were concluded at Marine Lines on Saturday, before a large number of members and their friends.

In the opening event, tent-pegging by sections, a good deal better form was shown than in the individual events, and the Garrison section were the winners of a good competition. The jumping by sections which followed was, however, no better than similar events of the previous days. Light Horse Team No. 3 which included F. Gumprich, the winner of Wednesday's jumping event, carried off the first prize. Two heats were run in the Victoria Cross race and the Chattie race in which competitors rode a course and had to pick up at a gallop a chattie with a polo stick was won by H. C. Richmond. In the final heat of the pig-sticking competition, L. H. Savile was successful and H. C. Richmond scored another win in the polo ball race. For the Marketing stakes competitors were given at the starting post a closed basket containing a list of vegetables. They rode round the trees, and after handing their horses to syces opened the baskets, took out the lists and handed the baskets to their partners. The gentlemen then took up positions behind a chalked line, near to which tables were placed bearing vegetables, and presided over by ladies. They then opened the envelopes containing the lists and called out their orders to their partners. After the ladies had placed the required articles in the baskets they tied them up and handed them over, at the chalked line, to their partners, who returned home round the flag bringing the lists with them. The [illegible] in with the correct articles won. [illegible] competition which was quite amusing was won by W. H. H. Thompson and Mrs. Wallace, the man who was actually first home being disqualified for being short of an almond. There was a very spirited and plucky fight by the Light Horse team against the Garrison in the final of the Balaclava Melee which the latter team won. For the Consolation Handicap Scurry there where seven starters. In a good race, "Scattercash" and "Ali" came right away from the others at a rattling pace, and the former won by half a length. The Stewart Cup for the highest aggregate number of marks earned during the meeting was taken by H. C. Richmond.

Results:

Tent-pegging (by sections of four): 1, Garrison (Major Darley, H. C. Richmond W. H. H. Thompson and Capt. Nash); 2, Light Horse No. 2. (D. W. Wilson, L. H. Savile, L. M. Greyburn and H. G. W. Meikle); Light Horse No. 1 team also competed.

Jumping (by sections of four): 1, Light Horse No. 3 (R. A. Spence, A. E. Baird, F. Gumprich, C. W. Read); 2, Light Horse No. 2 (D. W. Wilson, L. H. Savile, L. M. Grayburn, W. U. A. Whyte).; Light Horse No.1 team, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. The Wanderers, the Rovers, and the Garrison also competed.

V. C. Race: First heat 1 L. M. Grayburn, 2 E. G. Pearson; heat 2, 1 R. A. Spence, 2 H. C. Richmond.

Chattie Race: 1 H. C. Richmond; 2 L. M. Grayburn, 3, W. U. A White.

Pig Sticking Competition: Final, 1 L. H. Savile; 2 T. L. Roberts.

Polo Ball Race: 1 H. C. Richmond, 2 A. S. A. Westropp.

Marketing Stakes: 1 W. H. H. Thompson and Mrs. Wallace, 2 L. M. Grayburn and Mrs. Piggott, 3 Captain and Mrs. Nash.

Balaclava Melee: 1 Garrison (Major Darby, Capt. Nash, H. C. Richmond and W. H. H. Thompson); 2 Light Horse (D. W. Wilson, R. A Spence, A. E. Baird, L. M. Glayburn).

Consolation Handicap Scurry: 1 Major Tulloh's Scattercash (riden by W. H. H. Thompson), 2 H. C. Richmond's Ali (75 yards), won by half a length.

The Stewart Cup for the highest aggregate marks gained for wins and places during the meeting was won by H. C Richmond with 38 points, the next best man being L. M. Grayburn with 30 points.

At the close of the meeting the prizes for both the mounted and flat sports were presented by Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson. During the afternoon a programme of music was played by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

HOCKEY IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, October 30.

Two games in the Semi-final rounds of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Hockey Tournament, were played yesterday and proved most exciting. Shahjehanpur Police defeated Lucknow Athletic Club by two goals to one, after extra-time had been played.

The Oudh and Rohilkhund Sports Club and the Lucknow Volunteers had not scored at the call of time. In the ten minutes' extra-time each side obtained a goal, and a further five minutes gave the Sports Club the winning goal.

PROPOSED INDIAN CRICKET XI.

Mr. Framji Patel has received the following encouraging letter from Lord Harris about the proposal to send an Indian Cricket XI to England:—

Dear Mr. Framji Patel,—So far as I personally am concerned it goes without question that I should be glad to see a really representative Indian XI playing in England against the Counties, and you may be sure that I will do my best to induce support from M.C.C. and the leading Counties. I think that it would be wise to come under the ægis of M.C.C. and I will put your letter before the Committee at an early date.

My impression is that 1912 has been selected as the year in which both Australia and South Africa may come to England, if so it would be useless your coming then and 1911 would have to be the year, of course I will let you know about this definitely when I write again. If I can secure the assistance of M.C.C. I shall then approach the leading Counties, but I am sorry to say that many of our Counties are in a far from flourishing state financially and may hesitate before pledging themselves to a guarantee. Hoping that between us we may successfully engineer the visit.—Believe me, Yours very truly.

HARRIS.

8, Old Jewry, London, E. C., 11th October.

CRICKET.

Delta C.C. vs. Plassey.

The following match was played on Saturday last between the Plassy and the Delta Scores:—

DELTA.

Burge, b Harvey	...	...	11
Roche, c Sherwood, b Ellis	...	...	0
Cole, c and b Harvey	...	...	2
Dowling, c Hayes, b Harvey	...	...	12
Waddell, b Fisher	...	...	1
Ellis, b Harvey	...	...	1
Long, not out	...	...	19
Bevis, b Harvey	...	...	0
Rose, c Hayes, b Sherwood	...	...	9
Race, b Coppin	...	...	1
Williams, b Coppin	...	...	3
	Total	...	61

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 1, 2 for 7, 3 for 13, 4 for 19, 5 for 27, 6 for 30, 7 for 32.

PLASSEY

E Ellis, b Cole	...	...	7
F I Sharpe, b Cole	...	...	20
S Fisher, b A Ellis	...	...	9
Sherwood, b Dowling	...	...	6
B Harvey, b A Ell's	...	...	17
C Coop, b A Ellis	...	...	1
L Coppin, b Burge	...	...	6
B Cooper	...	...	1
F Hayes	...	...	0
F Gillings, not out	...	...	4
W E Clifton	...	...	0
	Total	...	82

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 26, 2 for 34, 3 for 41, 4 for 56, 5 for 60, 6 for 17, 7 for 77, 8 for 82.

In the great dispersal which has taken place in the last few months of the King of the Belgians' heirlooms, property, and art collections the latest treasure to be sold according to the Brussels "Derniere Heure," is a service of solid gold which was presented to Leopold I. by William IV. of Great Britain.

INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

HALUDBARI DACOITY.

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Particulars to hand of the Daulatpur Political dacoity disclose that some dozen respectable looking and educated young Bengalis raided the house of a Marwari merchant of Haludbari bazar, and carried away about Rs. 2,000. They wore boots and shoes, and were armed with rifles and swords, wore turbans on their heads and had false whiskers and beards. They succeeded in avoiding detection. They retreated through the open fields, and though hotly pursued freely used their rifles wounding two men and thus managed to escape. They conversed in English among themselves. Six of the alleged dacoits were captured by the police at Mirpore station. A Head Constable attached to Mirpore thana who was specially deputed to watch trains at the station came across youths, who were waiting on and about platform. Two of them were sitting on the platform, a third was in a neighbouring field and the remainder were washing their boots and shoes in a dirty tank close by. All of them were repectably dressed, some carrying gold watches and chains, while two wore gold framed glasses. Their ages varied from 15 to 25 years. Their body from waist downwards and their shoes and stockings were wet, thus indicating that they had had to ford some canal on their way to the station. Their shoes also were muddy, as if they had been walking over fields and pastures. These circumstances aroused the suspicion of a Police Officer, who at once accosted them and with the aid of some constables took them into custody. They were questioned as to where they had been, and where they were going, but their replies were considered unsatisfactory. They denied having known each other for a long time, some of them declared that they had come up from Calcutta on the previous evening on pleasure trip, as they wanted to see Eastern Bengal, where they had never been before, and as it was a fine moonlight night they got down at Bhairamara station, and went into interior walking on foot. They returned to the station in the morning, they said, to get back to Calcutta.

The others are said to have given evasive replies, and ultimately would not answer any questions put to them by the police. They seemed quite prepared for the worst results possible and boldly said that all that Government could do them was to sentence them to capital punishment, and that they were prepared for it. They invited the police to torture them if they liked in the cells, but they would not give any information except that they were there to enjoy the beauty of God's creation. With two exceptions they refuse to give their names and addresses. When one of the accused was searched about twenty (tolas), a sort of cartridge with rubber casting, were found on him. In pockets of three of them were found some slips of paper, each of which contained a solemn vow, that even at the risk of death the bearer of it would not divulge the secrets of his society. Punishment for breach of faith and confidence would be assassination. A letter explaining the true meaning of what Karmayogin is was recovered from one of them. All the youths it was found on closed inspection were wearing lungies under their clothes, and each of them had two pieces of cloth which were worn one over the other in an unusual way. The suspects were taken to Mirpore thana, where they were kept in custody till yesterday morning, when they were conveyed under strong a police escort to Kushtia to be taken before the local sub-divisional officer for a remand, to enable the police to make thorough inquiries into their antecedents and their alleged complicity in the present dacoity. The two youths, who gave their names are Sailendra Nath Chatterjee and Surendra Nath Ghose, both of whom had resided in Calcutta. One was a student in a shorthand school in Calcutta, and the other was a clerk in the Howrah Municipal office. The other four youths, apparently from their accents, belong to different parts of Bengal. The police are making vigorous inquiries into the matter and further developments are expected.

LATER.

Sensational developments are expected in connection with the dacoity at Haludbari on Wednesday night. Four raids organised by the Bengal police, in conjunction with the Calcutta Police, were made in the early hours of this morning, at the Calcutta addresses given by the six dacoits, now under arrest. At one of the houses in Shama Charan Dey's Street, some documents were seized. At another house also in the northern section of the town, occupied by one of the accused, who is said to have been a close friend of Khuddiram Bose, several bundles of papers were taken charge of. At a third house which is in Chetla, a box of cartridges and some papers were found and seized. No further arrests have so far been made.

On several of accused was found a form of oath, which according to the police, leaves little doubt as to the magnitude of the gang and its ultimate aims. The oath commences with a copy of the motto of the defunct "Yugantar" "Victory to the sons of pandus as Srikrishna (god) is fighting for our cause." Then follows the vow of initiation; the novice on being initiated swearing to consecrate his life to the service of the motherland and blindly to obey the orders of his leaders. The oath concludes with a solemn curse on any one who divulges the secrets of the band.

THREATENED BOMB OUTRAGES

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Some Pleaders of Krishnagar were recently the recipients of an anonymous letters, threatening them with bomb outrages. A notorious budmash, named Yakub Mollah who had kidnapped a Hindu widow was undergoing trial before Mr. Ransom, Sessions Judge. Letters were sent to her conveying threats of bomb. Anybody, the letters ran, defending Yakub would be bombed in the very heart of Krishnagar. No Bengalee pleader therefore took up the case, and Yakub engaged a Mahomedan counsel. But on the first day of the hearing nothing was heard of him and news comes that he abruptly left Krishnagar, having received a strange letter through the post. Yakub Molla was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and lodged in Krishnagar jail. But on the second night ordering two fellow convicts to give him a leg up, he jumped on their shoulders, scaled the wall in jail dress, obtained a change of clothes and vanished. Rewards have been offered for his re-capture.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

CALCUTTA, October 30.

At the fourth Sessions of the Behares Students Conference, held to-day, the President, Mr. Imam, referring to the question of students taking part in politics, said:—

"I am not one of those that believe in shutting young men from the study of politics. In the general unrest that prevails in the land, to ask the student community not to be affected, is to ask nature to alter its laws. The atmosphere is laden with a longing for change, and can we refuse to allow our young men to breath that atmosphere? Can we provide you with some substitute for it?"

Mr. Hasam Imam said that Mr. Ali Imam, once the trusted leader of the Muslim League, had been disowned, because he refused to urge in their aggressiveness the unrighteous pretensions of a band of political jumpers, who had preached the creed that all was for them and they for nobody. It stood to our everlasting glory that the hurricane of abuse that had passed over the heads of these two political leaders had found resistance in the province, and has not rent our faith in their judgment and sagacity. Communal exclusiveness of ideas, "be continued" that seems to dominate every action of our life has resulted in sectarian selfishness, which dissipates all hopes of national progress and unless we face the evils and eradicate it what hope is there for the land. We have yet to teach ourselves, that self-sacrifice is the great factor in national greatness, and unless we sink our petty jealousies we may never see our aspirations fulfilled. Frantic cries of political pretenders, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, would never have rent the air and disturbed the calm of national progress, were it not for the want of that political study of men and manners, which gives grace and dignity to the movement of a people. The agitation of mild Bengal and the irritation of the stern Punjab, the settled gloom of the United Provinces and the declarations of placid Bombay over the all consuming demands of the Muslim League, bring conviction to my mind that the need his most urgent that the tractable mind of the young student should be trained while it is yet receptive to develop common ideals of national life and sentiment.

NEW GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

Are Nonentities to be Appointed?

ALLAHABAD, October 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—"The "Times" in a leading article, without mentioning names, discusses as imminent the appointments of Governor-General in South Africa and Canada, and a Viceroy of India. With reference to the rumours that the Government contemplates filling one or more of these posts from its own ranks, it declares that such appointments are undesirable generally, while in this case it is not suggested that any Minister, who has exhibited unusual ability, will be chosen. It is rather those whose elimination from office at home is obviously desirable, who are named as likely Governor-General to be imposed on India or the dominions.

STARVED TO DEATH ON A CHUR.

CALCUTTA, October 30.

Two heart-rending incidents in connection with the resent cyclone are published. Babu Bireswar Sen, pleader of Faridpur, left for his native village of Madaripur on the 17th October with his wife and two minor sons in a country boat. At night, when the storm was raging furiously, the boat accidently dashed against the chur opposite Rajkhara. In order to save themselves from immediate destruction, Bireswar Babu got down on the chur with his wife and children. No sooner had they alighted, than the boatmen made good their escape with all the valuables in the boat leaving Bireswar Babu and his helpless family to their fate. On the following morning a steamer was passing by the chur, and the pleader and his wife shouted, but the Serang did not stop the vessel. Two days after a Zemindar's boat came to their help. But it was too late. Both children were dead from hunger and exposure. Another gentleman, an overseer and his wife were similarly thrown upon the same chur. His wife died from the effects of cold and hunger.

NEW MEERUT HOSPITAL.

ALLAHABAD, October 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor on Friday laid the foundation-stone of a new General Hospital at Meerut. At a Darbar held so recently as February last, His Honour mentioned that the existing General Hospital at Meerut had inadequate accommodation, and indifferent equipment and that the female hospital, although its building was modern, stood on a most unsuitable site. On Friday his Honour was able to compliment the Meerut residents upon the public spirit and alacrity with which they had taken up the matter, for in so short a time a large sum of Rs. 77,000 had been collected in subscriptions towards the cost of the new buildings.

In addition to these voluntary contributions, Rs. 36,000 has been provided by the Local Bodies and

BY THE WAY.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

...erman Emperor has taken a step which will ...d itself to all Englishmen, and especially ...shwomen. He has practically forced ...r Francis Joseph's hand, and compelled him to recognise the morganatic marriage of his nephew and heir. Of course, a line must be drawn somewhere. One German royalty took as his wife an actress, the daughter of a schoolmaster. If his example were followed in the Austrian Court, and the marriage recognised, no prestige would accrue to the House of Hapsburg. But the morganatic marriage in question was on a wholly different plane. The Countess Sophie Chotek, whom the Archduke Francis Ferdinand married in defiance of Court etiquette and royal displeasure, was a lady-in-waiting and a member of the aristocracy. She is, moreover, one of the most charming personages to be found in any European capital. In view of the lamentable results of the continual close intermarrying rendered almost necessary by Austrian Court etiquette, it seemed to Englishmen highly politic on the part of the Archduke to strike out a line for himself. Persistence in the refusal to recognise this marriage would have landed the future monarch in the very awkward difficulty that while his wife would be acknowledged by the Hungarians as their Queen, she would have remained a mere lady of the Court in the sight of Vienna. By cutting the Gordian knot the Kaiser has conferred a great benefit on his ally.

THE LABOURS OF HERCULES.

The respect and almost reverence felt by English people for the Emperor Francis Joseph tends perhaps to make them judge too hastily the claims now being put forward by Hungary. That country complains that the bank common to both divisions of the State, the Austro-Hungarian Bank, fosters Austrian trade to the detriment of Hungarian; that the existence of the common Customs frontier entails sometimes a stoppage of imports into Hungary, because of some affront to Austrian commerce; details, too, other still greater inconveniences. Budapest would like to import cheap English goods; she is forced to maintain a tariff wall against them, and go instead to dearer and not better Vienna. There are other complaints, of course, as to the non-residence of the Court in the magnificent palace built for it by Budapest, as to the alleged unsympathetic attitude of the common Foreign Minister to Hungarian claims: these differences affect only the Danube State itself, whereas the first-mentioned grievances arising from the common bank and common Customs frontier affect Great Britain as well. Even the Independents, however, are not agreed as to the advisability of setting up a separate bank in a country so bare of manufactures and so dependent on agriculture as Hungary.

NEVER SAY DIE.

A few weeks ago we commented on the extraordinary energy and perseverance which had gone to the erection of a second and more splendid San Francisco on the ruins of the old. The men of Messina, in spite of the enervating quality of their climate, are engaged in a recovery almost as marvellous. The new buildings erected on an authorised plan fringe two streets, and although little more than huts, are already 10,000 in number, housing 65,000 inhabitants. Two-storied dwellings are now being constructed, and the American village, which, with a church, three public schools, and the Hotel Regina Elena, is constructed by Americans from American wood, is at present the architectural pride of the community. Cinematographs, too, have been established—in fact, a new Messina, for all the world like a mining centre, is rapidly effacing all visible traces and all memory of the old. History can hardly show two more striking examples of man's recuperative power under circumstances as depressing as they are perilous.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

Adventure and courage are to be found in Surbiton as well as in the more picturesque places beloved of romantic writers writes a correspondent. Aged thirteen, Charles Spooner can give most of us a lesson in heroism. Seeing a school friend in difficulties in the river, Spooner immediately dived into the deep water, and, none too soon, brought the almost unconscious boy ashore. The latter was not unmindful of the exigencies of the situation, and before parting, presented his preserver with all his available treasures—bathing shorts (a peculiarly appropriate gift,) fishing-rod, monkey-nuts, and three farthings. This was gratitude on the old heroic scale, now, alas! all too rare. Spooner, it should be noted, has already saved another boy from drowning in the course of the past year, though whether he displayed an equally proper spirit and was equally blessed with worldly possessions we are not told. At any rate, the working men of the district have generously joined in presenting the brave youngster with a silver watch, chain, and medal, and it is rumoured that the Royal Humane Society will not be far behind. Altogether, there can be few people more deservedly happy just now than Charles Spooner.

K. OF K'S. HEIR.

"K of K," whom Ipswich has elected as its High Steward, succeeds many distinguished men in that office, and notably the great sailor whose baptismal name he bears. But Lord Kitchener has, what Nelson had not, a family connection of long standing with the county. His mother was a Chevallier of Aspall, and her patronymic is perpetuated by her son's nephew, who is himself the son of the heir-presumptive of the viscounty. Chevallier of Aspall is old Suffolk stock. The Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier was Rector of Badingham when the eighteenth century was middle-aged, and died in the year after Waterloo. His youngest son, John Chevallier, M.D., and agriculturist, found further employment for his energies in holy orders, and, in 1817, presented himself to the family living of Aspall. It is, however, less as a cleric or a medical practitioner than as the man who first cultivated and introduced to practical agriculture the celebrated sort of barley that is still called after him. It was his daughter Frances who married Colonel Henry Heratio Kitchener, of the old Ninth, and became the father of the present "K. of K.," and other distinguished sons.

TO THE EMPIRE, 1909.

Awake! arise! true Britons all,
Give ear that ye may hear:
Think you what's due to Britain's might,
Since glorious Nelson's year!
Say, would ye hold that heritage,
Which your fathers wrung from a sterner age?
Let the clangour of ships
Fill your building slips:
For the sea, the sea walls England—
England!
Under God, 'tis the sea walls England.

Awake! arise! true Britons all,
Give ear that ye may hear:
For the nations prowl with wolfish eyes,
While the weak race reels to the rear,
Would ye be worthy them that bled,
When the nation wept her hero dead?
See that ye keep
Our British deep,
Which he won from the world, for England—
England!
Under God, through her sons, for England.

Awake! arise! true Britons all,
Give ear that ye may hear:
See that we learn, ere the hour-glass turn,
The craft must be ours in fear;
See our whole manhood be marshalled—now!
For the hour draws nigh we must know—or bow.
See our ships ride
In ready pride—
Two keels to one—round England—
England!
Ere the bolt of the foe finds England.

Awake! arise! true Britons all,
Give ear that ye may hear:
Give ear, lest ye be your fathers' scorn
In the world-fight drawing near.
Let her lion-whelps keep watch and ward,
Let her white wild wolf-cubs leap to guard,
But the heart of the Empire's England—
They must reign or fall with England!
In the war of the worlds for England—
So the heart be sound of England—

Iron, and gold,
And these, shall hold,
In the teeth of the world for England—
England!
In the war of the worlds, for England.

GEORGE KETT.
Titular Poet Laureate of South Africa.
Durban, Natal.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AND POISE.

Poise is not a modern accomplishment. Notwithstanding the fact that fashion revolutions occur so the woman of the day can feel hardly justified in indulging in any self-conceit, when each new style puts fresh demands on her natural "walking grace." After wearing sheath skirts for months, and exploiting the graceful lines of the Directoire gown to the full, there was perhaps hardly one woman in ten writes a home correspondent, who was quite at her ease when walking or even standing in a costume of this description. If the short pleated skirt is to-day putting further demands upon our power of adapting ourselves to the whim of the moment, the generality of Englishwomen who have adopted it have, however, hardly distinguished themselves very remarkably. Is physical culture, which is taking the place of step-dancing and the old-fashioned department at the modern girls' school, proving a hindrance to natural grace?

THE AWKWARD SCHOOLGIRL.

To glance at a string of typical schoolgirls pursuing their way along the sea-front of any of the South Coast watering-places would probably be hardly an encouraging sight on the whole. The seventeen-year-old girl of the day, who is, of course, the debutante of next season, has surely reached an age when angularities should be softened, and some promise of future grace should be more than indicated if she is to be a success six months' later in her mother's drawing-room. The schoolgirls who, a week or two ago, were piloted to the exhibitions, and who crowded the restaurants of the large drapers in the intervals of shopping and visits to the dentist, could hardly have been looked upon as models of poise. They were not, in fact, exactly encouraging examples of the improvement which, it was prophesied, would be the sequel to the thorough grounding in physical exercises and organised games under expert teachers provided by the educational authorities of the day. These may have been something a little childish and absurd in the methods of teaching the art of poise and carriage in bygone times. It cannot be denied, however, that the old lady of to-day has preserved her activities and energies in a manner which is envied by her grand-daughters, and possesses, moreover, a great deal of grace and symmetry of movement which is almost entirely lacking in her descendants. Walking, in her early days, was an art to be learned. Every one, from the nurse and the nursery governess to the school teacher and the dancing mistress, looked upon deportment as a study. Their charges would never have been allowed to slouch and shuffle as the modern hobbledehoy is allowed to do almost unchecked.

WALKING LESSONS.

Stooping, like putting the elbows on the table at meals, was a punishable crime. The fear of the backboard kept many a girl from destroying her digestion by bending over her lessons after dinner or tea. The backboard may have been wrong anatomically, but there was less talk in bygone days about spine curvature, crooked hips, and rounded shoulders. There is a great deal to be said, besides, for the seat or step contrivance which was in some way erected in the old-fashioned dancing school of our great-grandmothers, so that lessons could be given in the art of entering and leaving a carriage gracefully. A little instruction on the science of climbing into a hansom or descending from a step of a taxi-cab or a motor-car would not come amiss in the curriculum of the modern high-school girl. In America the idea of reviving the art of poise has led to the experiment of providing schoolgirls with special walking lessons. A teacher engaged herself last season to take out a number of young girls two or three times a week. Eleven were considered sufficient for a single class, as it was found impossible to teach more than that number in one morning or afternoon. During the couple of hours the lesson lasted each girl was taught how to hold her head, how to carry herself upright, threw out her chest, point her feet, square her shoulders, and step out gracefully. The teacher began with the latest recruit. After a quarter of an hour she moved one forward, a girl in each pair likewise moving up one place, while one of the leaders then dropped behind to walk with the teacher and learn her methods. A great improvement was noticed in a short time, stooping becoming much less common out of lesson hours.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 1st November.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station to-morrow Tuesday, the 2nd instant at 7-30 a. m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st November.

678 INSTRUCTIONS.

An Instructional parade in Depression Range Finding will be held at the Saluting Battery, Appollo Bunder on Tuesday the 2nd inst. at 7 a. m. All Subalterns are requested to attend.

679 PRACTICE.

Saturday the 6th inst, One inch Aiming Rifle Practice from the 6th Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Parade at Appoll Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki and Corps.

680 DRILLS.

E. E. Company will parade at 6 30 p. m. on the 3rd inst. at Appollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 1st November.

474.—Detail for the week ending 6th instant.
To-day Monday 1st instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.
Wednesday 3rd instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.
Sections 59 to 74 Part II, Infantry Training 1905.
Friday 5th instant—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
475.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m. Tuesday 2nd, Wednesday 3rd, Thursday 4th, Friday 5th and Saturday 6th.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Parvadi, Null Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Jet Nagpada	0	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	1	1	60
This day last year	0	0	68

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

BIRD NEW TO BRITISH ISLES.

A specimen of Pallas's grasshopper warbler has been picked up at the Rockabill Light-house, off the coast of Co. Dublin. This is the first recorded case of the occurrence of this interesting bird in the British Islands. And the only other European record of its occurrance is that of Gatke, who obtained it on the Island of Heligoland. In the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Dublin, in which he notes the above rare visitant, Mr. Barrington also records as new for Ireland the little bunting and the reed-warbler. The latter is of somewhat restricted occurrence in England.

THE GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

The above grasshopper warbler must not be confounded with the common grasshopper warbler, which is a fairly abundant species in England. Owing to its retiring habits and sober colouring it is seldom seen, and chiefly known by its peculiar notes. It was first definitely determined as a British species by Gilbert White. The song of the grasshopper warbler is said to resemble the chirping of a grasshopper. "Nothing," says Gilbert White, "can be more amusing than the whisper of this little bird, which seems to be close by, though at a hundred yards distance; and when close at your ear, is scarce any louder than when a great way off." Once heard, however, according to Professor Newton, the notes can never be mistaken for grasshopper or cricket.

YOUNG TURTLES AND COLOUR.

The eggs of the loggerhead turtle are laid in the sand at some distance from the sea. As soon as the young are hatched, however, they move with unerring instinct to the water. Some recent experiments carried out by Mr. Davenport Hooker, and recorded in the annual report of the Carnegie Institution, suggests that this may be due to a colour sense. It is found that newly-hatched loggerhead turtles move away from red, orange, and green, but are attracted by blue. Under normal conditions, then, the blue gleam of the sea may be supposed to attract them, while they will turn away from the reds and greens of the land. Again, when placed in a large sandpit from which neither green bushes nor blue sea could be seen the young turtles showed no tendency to move in a definite direction. When they reach the sea they swim out, apparently attracted by the dark blue of the deeper water.

FISHES WHICH HOIST SAILS.

Various marine animals possess organs which, raised above the surface, act as sails, by means of which they are propelled along the water. Among these may be mentioned the Portuguese man-of-war and the paper nautillus. Certain fishes, it appears, use the same method of progression, the dorsal fin acting as a sail. Brousonnet called such fishes "poissons veiliers." And the scientific name histiophorus (sail-bearer), given to a genus of fish, implies a similar belief. In a contribution to the Zoological "Jahrbuch," Louis Dollo claims that other general are also sail-bearers. He suggests also that among the cetaceans the grampus and bottlenosed whale may make a similar use of the dorsal fin.

THE GENESIS OF THE DRONE.

It is a generally accepted belief among naturalists that in the case of the hive bee drones are produced from unfertilised eggs. But some experiments on crossing carried out by Dzierzon seemed to throw some doubt on this belief. If drones are the product of unfertilised eggs, then obviously in the case of a queen mated with a drone of another kind, their characters should all be of the maternal type. Dzierzon crossed the common bee with the Italian, which has yellow band on the abdomen. Some of the drones showed some traces of the Italian character. It is suggested as an explanation that the queen used may have herself been a hybrid in which the Italian characters were masked.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

Recently M. Cuenot has been carrying out similar experiments, and records his results in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Biological Society of Paris. The common bee (female) was crossed with the "golden yellow" (male), both of pure breed. All the resulting workers had yellow bands. But out of some 300 drones only two had one large yellow band, and a dozen some yellow marks on the abdomen. The fewness of the drones with yellow markings suggest that it may be merely variation and not hybridisation. Further experiments seem desirable to finally settle this interesting question.

A NEW WINE PARASITE.

Teothworth (Lathræa squamaria) is a parasitic plant occurring in England chiefly on the roots of the hazel. Another species is known as Lathræa clandestina. This species has lately taken to a new host plant. In a note contributed to the "Comptes Rendus" M. Col describes how this parasite has recently appeared on the vines of the district of the lower Loire. The change of host plant does not appear to have modified the structure of the parasite.

GREEN PLANTS AND CARBON MONOXIDE.

Normally plants obtain their carbon from the gas carbon dioxide, but the question has been asked, Can they not also obtain it from the monoxide? In the "Revue Generale de Botanique" Kraschenninikoff describes a number of experiments carried out in order to answer this question. All tend to show that no absorption of carbon from this gas takes place. Nor does the presence of the monoxide effect the decomposition of the dioxide. The evidence, however, is not held to be sufficient to prove that the former gas may not be an intermediate product in the assimilation by the plant of the latter.

CROSSBILLS.

The crossbill is one of those vagrant species that make more or less periodical visits to the British Isles; and these irruptions, the reasons for which are merely a matter of conjecture, must not be confused with the phenomenon of migration, for though a few birds may be recorded every year in the autumn, these few are but stragglers and do not show any evidence of a regular migration. It would appear that the spirit that compels that strange seasonal movement northwards in the spring and southwards in the autumn and winter, and commonly called "migration," is not the same that dictates the irregular movements of the crossbills. It may be, and probably is, connected largely with the food supply, or a specially favourable nesting season producing an overcrowding in the pine forests of Northern Europe; the weather, again, may be an important factor; but observations on these points are not complete enough for one to pronounce any decided opinion. There are several other species of birds that exhibit this extraordinary nomadic habit of suddenly appearing in numbers at intervals of years, the most notable examples of which are the irruptions of Pallas's sand-grouse that invade the western portions of Europe and make their way to at intervals of about twenty-five years.

A LARGE IMMIGRATION.

Although a certain few crossbills remain with all the year round, nesting in the pine districts, especially in Scotland, there are some years when a distinct wave is noticed coming from the Scandinavian forests, and this year of 1909 is one that will be listed as a crossbill year. The editors of "British Birds" wisely add the following note to the records that they publish: "Although there has been, without, doubt, an unusual irruption this year of crossbills from overseas into this country, it must not be too hastily concluded that all the records can be traced to this source in some districts we know that crossbills appear every year in July, but in such cases there is certainly evidence that this year their numbers have been larger. Some of our correspondents have noted that the birds move on after exhausting the available food supply, and this may be the underlying cause of the periodic large movements of these birds."

CONIFER EATERS.

The natural food of these birds are the seeds of the various conifers, and their peculiar beaks, overlapping at the tips to such an extent as to appear at first glance to be a deformity, are eminently adapted for riving asunder the pine cones. They possess to a certain extent a lateral movement of the mandibles, which assists them greatly in wrenching open the cones. Crossbills are also fond of attacking the apple, orchards, and show equal dexterity in splitting an apple for the sake of the pips and in opening a firecone. As far back as 1251 an attack on the orchards of England by such birds was chronicled, and from the description then given there is no doubt that these birds were crossbills: "Habebant autem partes rostri cancellatas, per quas pomi quasi forcipi, et cultello dividebant."

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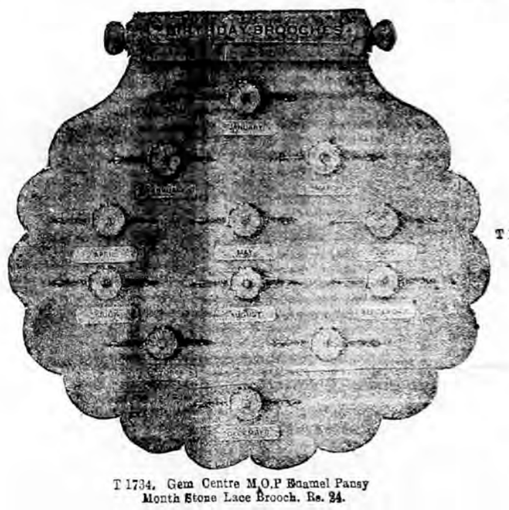

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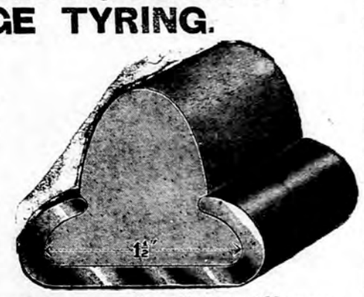

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